

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

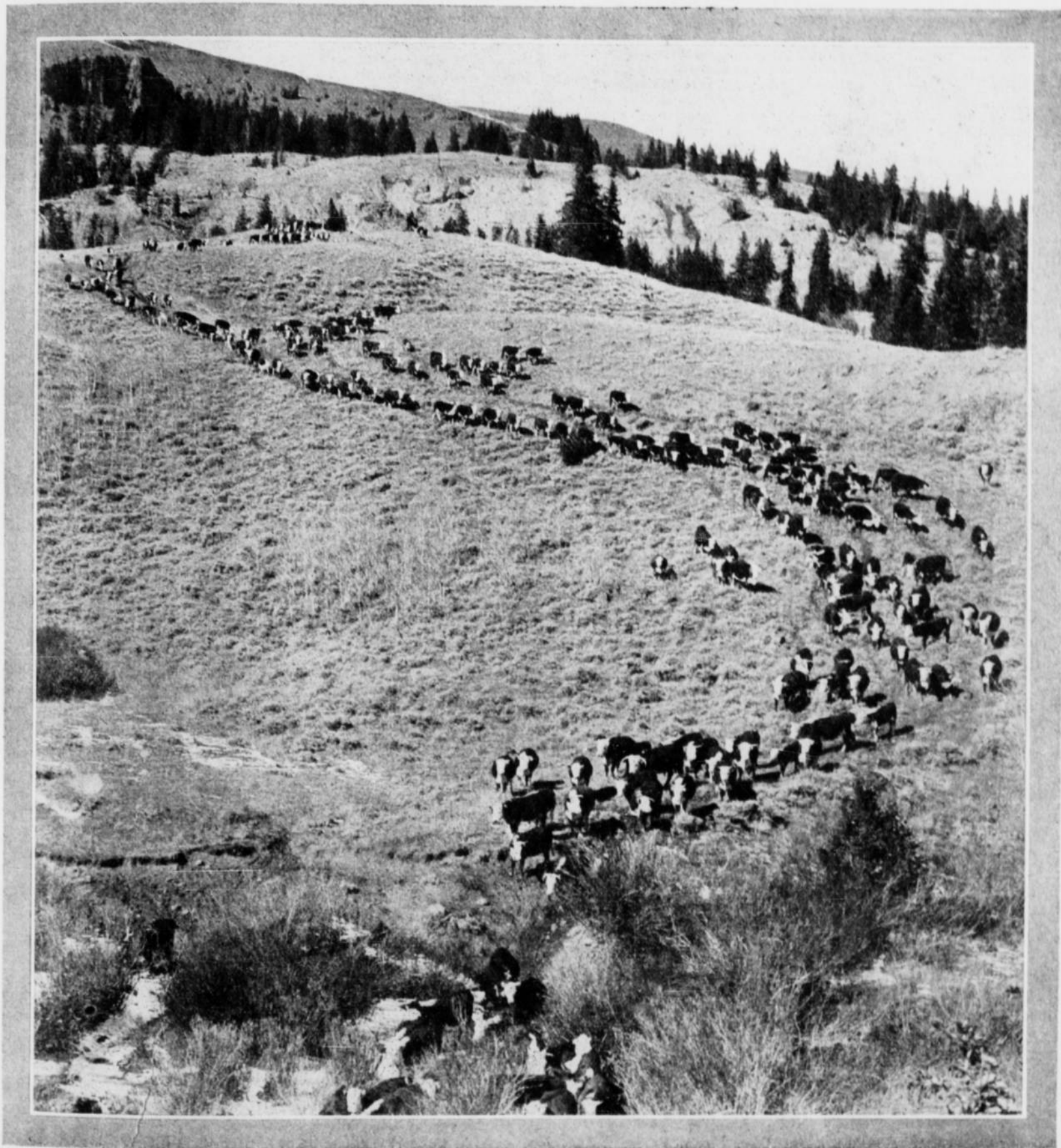
Organization · Education · Co-operation

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March 10, 1926



AFTER THE CHINOOK

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Miss Ruth McClelland, president Marais U.F.M., reports that the local held a very successful Valentine social recently, and that the Valentine suggestions as sent from Central office were of great assistance in planning their entertainment. One of the most successful undertakings by this local has been the purchasing of a community piano, which was secured last week, and which will be found of great benefit to the local.

Centre U.F.M. in the Stonewall district is again heard from. R. E. Armstrong, the secretary, sending along \$12 membership dues. Through the co-operative purchasing of twine last year, the local was able to effect a saving of \$100 to the members, and contemplate similar activity next fall. Mrs. E. J. Blow, U.F.W.M. director, is to visit this local next week. A very attractive program is being arranged and a further sign-up of members expected. J. D. Sinclair is president.

The Millbrook United Farm Women held a farewell party on March 2, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. Coulter, who are leaving their district. A program for the year has been drafted which includes the following topics for discussion at their local meetings: March, Co-operative Marketing of Eggs; Labor Savers. April, Gardening. May, Household Draperies. June, Care of Food in Hot Weather. July, Immigration. August, Suggestions for the Home. September, Economical Cooking. October, Arranging Meals. November,

Community Problems. December, Xmas Suggestions. Mrs. A. V. Briercliffe, is secretary of this enterprising local.

Co-operative buying is undertaken to a considerable extent in the Minnedosa U.F.M. local and found to be of much advantage to the members, effecting great savings. Seed grain is also being handled this year. The membership here is being gradually built up and promises to measure up to last year's satisfactory total.

Mrs. H. R. Bell, secretary Homewood U.F.W.M. sends in the following: "The U.F.W.M. here, held its annual meeting on November 18 and closed a very successful as well as profitable year. Ten meetings were held and each proved of great benefit, both intellectually and socially. Many interesting papers were given by the members on various subjects, such as Care of Children, Countrywomen's Problems, Don't Miss the Compensation, Utilizing of Old Feather Beds, Canning, etc. A child's clinic was held in October, when 39 children were examined by Dr. Ellen Douglas. Our membership has been increased this year from 22 to 43, and we are looking forward to a successful year in 1926."

During February, the Arden U.F.M. local put on a contest for membership, the losing side being made responsible for the program at the next meeting. The president recently reported that 95 members had been secured as a result of the contest and expects that the total will run up to well over the

hundred mark. Addresses by Mrs. Allan Arbuckle, U.F.W.M. director, and A. J. M. Poole, provincial president, given at a recent meeting of the local, were very much appreciated.

The U.F.M. locals at Hartney, Tilston, Broomhill, Huston, Paramount, Eunola and Melita, were recently visited by T. M. McIlwraith, field organizer U.F.M., who addressed the gatherings on the work of the provincial association. The meetings at Hartney and Tilston were somewhat small, but the locals are actively at work. At Broomhill, there was a splendid turnout, and the local here reorganized, with Fred Finlay as president, and W. Grier-son, vice-president. A debate on Compulsory Voting is scheduled for March 10, and an interesting evening program planned. Huston U.F.M. was also re-organized, the officers elected being, J. A. Waters, president; C. Flemington, vice-president; Gordon McLaren, secretary. A large crowd greeted Mr. McIlwraith at Paramount school, where a splendid program had been arranged, consisting of community singing, solos, readings by local artists, addresses, etc. The next local visited was Eunola, where a good meeting was held and a concert put on also. The last meeting of the series was at Melita, and while the attendance here was rather small, interest was manifest by those present in the addresses given. Mr. McIlwraith states that at all points, the membership is being well maintained and good work carried on.

Saskatchewan

Send for Literature

Are you interested in the currency and monetary reform, banking, rural credits, co-operation, the tariff, and similar subjects? If so, you will benefit by reading the following pamphlets, viz.: The Inversion of Science (Prof. Soddy), price 25c; Canada's Protective Tariff (Porritt), price 10c; Studies in Rural Citizenship (J. Woodsworth), price 15c; Agricultural Co-operation in the Canadian West (Prof. Fay), price 35c. The following are free: Currency and Prices; A New Basis of Government; Co-operation in Canada and Other Lands; Capitalism, Socialism and Co-operation; Senate Reform; The Return to the Gold Standard in Britain; History and Work of the C.C.A.; Mixed Farmers' Marketing Problems; Sask. Economic Board's Mixed Farming Report; How the Tariff Affects the Farmer; Economics for the Canadian Prairies; Presidential Address to the Saskatoon Convention; A Year's Work of the S.G.G.A., 1925; The Best Answer to Critics; How to Conduct a Public Meeting; Why Should You Join? Any of the above may be had on application to the Central office, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Sherwood Building, Regina. A small amount to cover postage should be sent, with all applications for free literature.

"Resolved that this local go on record as heartily endorsing the stand taken by the association in defending secretary of the local, gave his contribution, as allowed under the Hawkers' and Peddlers' Act." Thank you, Pinto! We know locals appreciate our work, but its nice to be told so sometimes.

A good meeting was held at Eston on February 22 by L. W. Williamson, with 41 present, old and young, large and small, of both sexes. John Wellbelove, secretary of the local, gave his convention report, and he was followed by J. J. Adam, district director, and L. W. Williamson. A number of members were "taken in" in the best sense, and arrangements were made for a township drive. Things are humming at Eston.

This is the kind of letter we like to get. It was written by the secretary of the Florentine G.G.A. It shows a fine spirit, which other locals would do well to emulate. Here it is: "I want to report to you our last meeting of our local. It was held on the 19th, and everything went fine. The members who made application at the organization meeting have all paid up but one,

and he will just as soon as the wheat pool pays the next payment on the wheat. So to me this is good news. I will enclose to you the dues in draught form in this letter. You will kindly acknowledge same. I also made a start on the egg pool at this meeting and will send in some contracts next week. We had Mr. Doyle, of Clashmore, at our meeting to give us a report of the convention and all enjoyed it splendidly."

"We thank you for the interest that Central has taken in us for the past year, and hope you will keep us posted on all matters of interest, and such as would help our little local to keep pegging on." So says John Goodman, secretary of the Westside G.G.A. at Leslie. Sure we will! If Westside will let us know the needs of the members we will help all we can. Why not imitate Wynyard and form a local Council of Agriculture along with the other locals in the district? It is a good way to inject "pep" into the local. Try it.

Alberta

Work for Community Benefits

Clyde local, writes the secretary, J. A. Nichols, included in this past year's work the installation of scales at the Clyde stock yards, securing a telephone at the depot, and having the mail service improved. This local purchased co-operatively during the year oils and coal.

Help Community Hall Fund

A donation of \$46 towards the community hall fund was made by Leslieville U.F.W.A. local, as well as supplying lamps and mirrors. They contributed \$5.00 towards a bell for the school, and gave special prizes of \$5.00 each at the school fair for essays on the care of livestock, and housekeeping. The expenses of a contestant at the Olds School of Agriculture short course were met by Leslieville local also.

Have Rest Home

Although small in number, the Castor U.F.W.A. local have succeeded in keeping their rest room open throughout the year, with assistance from the business men of the town.

Auction Sales of Sewing

Funds were raised by Landonville U.F.W.A. local by holding two auction sales of sewing, and by making seven woolen comforters for sale. This local sent a delegate to the Junior conference, assisted the U.F.A. local with several dances and concerts, and conducted a three days' course in millinery.

Numerous Contributions

A bazaar and concert, held by the Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. local in December, realized over \$60 clear. Donations were made during the year to the Junior Conference Fund, to the Travellers' Aid Work, to the Wainwright rest room, and to the election campaign funds.

Conduct Newspaper

The U.F.W.A. Chronicle, a newspaper conducted by the members in turn, is a feature of all meetings of the Clover Bar U.F.W.A. local. The program for the next six months includes also discussions and papers on Green Discoveries, Bread and Rolls, Light Cakes, Bulbs and Plants, Canning and Curing of Meats, Cures for Blues, Co-operative Marketing, Health, Simple Remedies, Salads, Trip to Honolulu Favorite Authors.

New Warehouse for Co-op.

The Pincher Creek U.F.A. Co-operative Association has completed a new warehouse at Brocket, with a capacity of 100 tons. Another warehouse, at Pincher station, with a capacity of 50 tons, is in course of construction.

Aid to Junior Red Cross

A sale of work held by Windy Hill U.F.W.A. local in the late fall realized \$340, in aid of Junior Red Cross work. This local also made donations to the Wood Orphan Home at Olds, and towards the upkeep of the High River room. During the federal election campaign, also, they paid up all dues and arrears of dues to the constituency association.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Our Ottawa Letter

Closure adopted—Government sustained and house adjourned till

March 15—Dunning sworn in as Minister of Railways

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, March 5.—At the conclusion of eight weeks more or less futile discussion, in the course of which no practical business was accomplished, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was passed by a majority of nine late on Tuesday evening, and the House adjourned until March 15, in conformity with the motion passed to that effect a fortnight or so ago. For the first time in Canadian history the address was forced through by means of closure.

Patience had ceased to be a virtue in the opinion of the government, and following a somewhat irritating challenge delivered by the Chief Whip Boys of the official Conservative opposition, on Friday last, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, acting leader of the government, at the close of the session on Monday night, abruptly and quite unexpectedly took up the challenge, and gave notice of closure on the motion of Bird, of Nelson, that the question be now put.

Closure Welcomed

Liberal, Progressive and even Labor members, were glad when it came, though closure has never been regarded as a Liberal instrument. Conservatives were also frankly pleased, for the burden of carrying on the blockade had become wearisome, and they were praying for a respite. In fact, their caucus on Tuesday morning, was by no means a friendly or harmonious party. It is rumored, in fact, that the blockading tactics decided on by the board of strategy, and resorted to during the past eight weeks, did not meet with the approval of by any means the majority of the members of the party. This was indicated from the fact that although two o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, was fixed as the time when the debate should cease, it actually came to a close before midnight.

The first vote was taken on the previous question. Two Progressives, in the persons of Messrs. Lucas, of Camrose, and Campbell, of MacKenzie, were absent from the House when the debate occurred. They returned, however, for the final motion on the address, which was carried by a vote of 111 to 102, or by a majority of nine. Thereupon the House adjourned until the date mentioned.

Twenty-Minute Speeches

The speeches were of twenty minutes duration. In the course of that brief period Hon. Ernest Lapointe gave vent to his pent-up feelings of the past eight weeks. "Since the date of the general election," he said, "the Conservative party have gone through three successive periods. First we witnessed a Niagara of vehement enthusiasm which gradually decreased in intensity; second, we were subjected to bitter criticism, sometimes verging on insanity; and thirdly, some gentlemen of the Conservative party—I don't mean the House—have suffered from an epidemic of political hysteria. The frenzy on the part of the Tory press, today, is the comic relief of our current politics. Let me tell them once and for all, that we are not going to

let anybody shut us out or abuse us out or even chloroform us out by meaningless and tiresome speeches. We are going to carry on this administration in the interest of all the people of Canada and not merely of some private business. Many forces are exerting themselves against us, and are resorting to spectacular publicity. They are active in our province, but we are there blocking their way, and we dare them and their plutocratic methods to defeat us. Canada is entering upon a new period not only of recovery but of prosperity. We are going to carry on. We are going to appeal to the best, not to the worst of men, and not to the hatreds of their passion. We are going to appeal to unity and harmony in this country and we shall be victorious."

Meighen Twits Liberals

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen devoted most of his attention to twitting the Liberal party on having adopted something which in past days they had condemned. "I do not object to closure," he said, "I believe that the closure rule is essential in all free parliament. This doctrine I preached in 1913, and this doctrine, we on this side of the House sought to drive home to honorable members opposite. This doctrine they repudiated, and they declared that parliament debased itself by the doctrine of such a rule. Has any explanation come from the minister of justice this afternoon of his change of front? Is there anything left for this government to swallow of all its professions throughout all its history?" Mr. Meighen accused Progressive members of being in collusion with the government in this matter.

Forke Prophecies Increase of Progs.

In reply, Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, declared that the situation had not been created by the members of the House, but by the people of the Dominion. He stated that Mr. Meighen, himself, knew perfectly well, that he could not carry on government today. "Can any member of this House," he asked, "say today what would happen if we had a new election?"

"Yes," replied a member from the Conservative side.

"They think they know," retorted Mr. Forke, "but they do not know. I prophesied to my friends in the province of Manitoba, that they will never again have seven Conservatives from that province within a generation. I would turn to honorable gentlemen opposite and prophesy that there are not going to be very many Liberals from Manitoba after the next general election. But there are going to be a great many more Progressives. While I am in the prophesying mood I will go a little further. After another election, we are going to see this corner of the House filled up with just as many Progressives as were returned in the last parliament."

The special committee appointed to enquire into the administration of the customs and inland revenue department, decided to sit one day longer

before following the example of the House and adjourning. The day was devoted largely to an attempt on the part of both sides to create some political capital for digestion by the public during the recess. There were many clashes between the Conservative and Liberal members, and certain evidence was adduced which indicates that all is not well with respect to the administration of this important department. It may be fairly said, however, that the session so far held had been barren of any results calculated to do more than prove that smuggling exists, and has existed, and will continue to exist until free trade or something approaching it has been brought into effect. To date Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Centre Vancouver, has fallen far short of proving the spectacular charges which he preferred in the House, and which were the basis for the formation of the committee.

Dunning Sworn In

During the week Hon. Charles Dunning, former premier of Saskatchewan, made a flying visit to the capital, went to Government House, and was sworn in as minister of railways, visited the prime minister at Laurier House, and shortly before his train left, stayed for a brief visit in the press room. It has been announced that the Progressive organization has "officially decided" that he shall not be opposed. It may be recalled that the same announcement was made in respect to the by-election in Prince Albert, where Premier King ran, but that when nomination day came the premier found an opponent against him.

The Florida Ballyhoo Artist

The lengths to which the realtors have been going in booming Florida real estate is illustrated by the following "line" of selling talk thrown out by a Toronto man who deals in Florida farm lands:

"The soil," said he "is so rich that, if you forget to wash for a few days, you'll have an orange grove on your hands. If you don't want to till it, you can make a fortune by selling it as fertilizer. Captain Kidd buried his treasures there, and all you have to do is to go and dig them up. It is quite true, as Rex Beach has said, that if you turned a razor back hog into the Everglades, he'd come back at night with a double chin. I know a man who got \$9,000 worth of Irish potatoes off three-quarters of an acre. Another got \$2,400 in string beans from one acre. Ten acres of tangerines have yielded a harvest of \$16,000. A celery producer has secured \$6,250 from one acre. And then he turned around and in the rest of the year got two crops of mustard each worth \$3,000. You have got to remember that Florida has three crops a year. If you mated a pair of gondolas you'd have a flock of motor boats in a week. It's a wonderfully fertile land. And if you are too lazy to work, all you have to do is to cut a hole in a pine tree and tie a bucket to it. Florida produces \$50,000 worth of turpentine every day."

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.—Pope.

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The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 10, 1926

C.N.R. 1925 Report

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways, for the year 1925, is bad medicine for those pessimists who are anxious to have the system handed over to a private corporation. The net earnings on operation amounted to \$32,264,414, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the previous year, and an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 over four years ago when Sir Henry Thornton took charge. Of course this \$32,000,000 net earnings does not by a long way make the National system a profitable proposition to the taxpayers of Canada. The fixed charges against the National are something over \$60,000,000 per year, so that there will still be a deficit of around \$30,000,000 to be met out of the public treasury, which is considerably better than approximately \$70,000,000 which the country had to put up a few years ago.

On a 5 per cent. computation the net earnings on the National system, in 1925, would pay the fixed charges on a valuation of over \$600,000,000. However, there is chalked up against the system a capitalization of nearly \$2,000,000,000, due in part to the political mismanagement, duplication, graft, waste, etc., which characterized the construction of a considerable portion of the original units included in the system. A reasonable valuation of the system, today, would be somewhere about \$1,000,000,000, the charges upon which would be completely met by net earnings of \$50,000,000 or less. It would seem, therefore, that the National is within reasonable sight of paying its own way, if the government has sufficient courage to reduce the capitalization to the proper figure.

The earnings on both our railways during 1925, are rather disconcerting to those people who attempt to prove that the wheat of Western Canada is transported at a loss. The \$15,000,000 increase in the earnings of the National, was due in part to reduction of expenses, but in a greater measure to the large wheat crop of 1925 as compared with the small wheat crop of 1924. Railway statisticians often attempt to prove that the railways lose money in hauling wheat at a comparatively low rate, but the annual statements of the companies show that the profits rise and fall with the volume of wheat harvested here on these western prairies.

There is further comfort in the improving finances of the Canadian National. Increased efficiency in the operation of the system reduced the cost of operation in 1925 by \$5,637,143. There is no doubt that further economies will be effected. Closer co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, we are informed, is now in progress, will no doubt result in the elimination of duplicating services and effect reductions in expenditures on both systems. A revival of general business will bring increased transportation to the advantage of both railways, and a revival of immigration will put more people on the land and increase the volume of agricultural products to be transported.

The financial statement of the National Railways, and of the Alberta government, and of the Manitoba government, and most other institutions throughout Canada, demonstrate clearly that the greatest need in Canada today is a common-sense, economical, business-like administration of public and private affairs, and that with such an administration, steady progress can be made. The calamity howlers and

the blue ruin prophets are getting less and less satisfaction as the years pass by.

Alberta Has a Surplus

By changing a deficit of \$2,000,000, for the year 1921, when it came into power, into a surplus of \$188,019, for 1925, the second largest surplus in the history of the province, the Alberta government has a most notable achievement to its credit. When Premier Brownlee announced the financial result of the year's operations in the legislature, on February 16, the opposition critics were stunned, but to the province and to Canada generally, it was a most welcome announcement. Few, if any, governments in Canada ever faced difficulties such as confronted the former government in Alberta four years ago. Reckless expenditures by preceding governments had piled up debts and deficits that it seemed almost impossible to overtake, and gloomy predictions were not uncommon. Yet by economical and business-like administration the expense of the governmental machine has been cut down, and revenues have been increased so that the government is now able to pay its own way, and the province of Alberta is in better shape than for many a year.

When we consider that the government of Alberta, four years ago, was taken over by a group of utterly inexperienced farmers, only a few of whom had ever sat in a legislative assembly, and none of whom had had cabinet experience, the result is all the more notable. It should bring considerable satisfaction to the rank and file of the farmers of Alberta to know that the government which they elected four years ago, has proven to be the best government which ever administered the affairs of that province. It should give, and undoubtedly will give, the farmers of Alberta, as well as of the other provinces of Canada, confidence in themselves and in their own ability to work out their own problems on a much larger scale, and with greater success than they have hitherto attempted.

If this government of inexperienced farmers has achieved this record in four years, it would seem reasonable to expect that, with the experience gained, they should be much better qualified to administer the affairs of the province for another four-year term. The electors of Alberta will be called upon within the next three or four months to cast their ballots for or against the government, and if they are wise they will instruct Premier Brownlee and his ministers to carry on.

The Closure at Last

After the waste of many weeks of the time of parliament, and a large amount of the taxpayers' money, the government finally plucked up sufficient courage, last week, to put the closure into effect. The result was magical. Immediately the closure was introduced, speeches were reduced to 20 minutes each, a definite date set for the vote, the debate was ended with a substantial majority for the government, and parliament took a recess—all as it should have been. There is a great deal of silly and sentimental talk about "coercion" and "the gag" or the "curbing of free speech," whenever the closure is advocated. The party in opposition, whose wind is cut off by the closure, always endeavors to conjure up the bogey of an outraged public opinion. As a matter of fact the public generally would welcome a much wider use of the closure, and a much greater restriction on

talking in our various legislative assemblies. In parliament and our legislative assemblies "free speech" is an entire misnomer when it costs the country a good many dollars per minute for the time occupied by these utterly useless obstructionist or windjamming performances.

The Conservative party, under the direction of its "board of strategy," set out to obstruct the business of parliament, and to hamper the government, hoping that public opinion would express itself unmistakably in favor of a general election. But instead the unexpected happened, and public opinion began to express itself in condemnation of the Conservative tactics, the waste of time and money, and the delay in the transaction of governmental business. Consequently, although the Conservative opposition formally protested against the closure, its "board of strategy" no doubt heaved a huge sigh of relief when the government put the debate under the guillotine.

It is now definitely clear that the government has sufficient support in the House to carry on, and the country expects it to carry on in a business-like way. If the opposition attempts further obstruction there is plenty of precedent, if needed, in British parliamentary procedure for the employment of methods which will curb such obstructive measures. Labor and Progressive members are supporting the government in sufficient strength to guarantee its majority. It must be confessed, however, that two or three of our own western Progressives have apparently not yet discovered why it was they were elected, what they are at Ottawa for, or whether they are coming or going. However, the number of "mavericks" is so small as to be rather insignificant.

Financing the H.B.R.

In this issue we publish, in part, an address by Prof. D. A. MacGibbon, in which he makes a critical analysis of the four chief projects for facilitating the movement of the western wheat crop through Canadian ports to the sea. The Montreal Gazette, in commenting on this address, singles out Professor MacGibbon's remarks on the Hudson Bay Railway for its especial commendation. In fact it entirely ignores his references to the other three projects. It makes copious extracts from his strictures on the Hudson Bay route and stamps them with its approval. The only point it questions is his estimate of the percentage of the crop that will be ready in time to take advantage of the northern outlet. This it cuts in half.

What Professor MacGibbon and the Gazette both overlook is that the railway and harbor facilities will be paid for, not by the general taxpayer, but by the western farmers. As The Guide has repeatedly pointed out, the money received from the sale of pre-emptions has been earmarked for building a railway to Hudson Bay. The amount to be paid for this land totals \$38,289,120 of which \$16,312,959 had been received by the government at the end of the last fiscal year. Up to the same date there had been expended on the project \$21,147,170. While the government has advanced nearly \$5,000,000 on the project it has still to receive nearly \$22,000,000 from the land sales. Western Canada has, therefore, a credit of \$17,000,000 for the completion of the road and harbor facilities.

The money is not collected from the general Canadian taxpayer. It is being received from the sale of western lands. The value of the lands has been created by the

settlers of Western Canada. This socially-created value is being set aside for the definite purpose of providing a great public utility to benefit those who created it. Millions of public funds, derived from taxation, have been lavished on harbors in Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 1,500 to 2,500 miles from the western wheat fields. The western farmers are asking that the government, with money they are providing, link up their wheat fields with the ocean highway which nature has provided almost to their very doors.

Some experts tell us that the road is impracticable. Other experts as emphatically state that it is eminently practicable and will go far toward solving our problem of transportation to the European market. Over \$21,000,000 has been expended on the project. All political parties are committed to its completion. Everybody expects that it will be completed. The matter can only be settled by completing it as soon as possible and putting its feasibility as a grain route to the test of practical experience.

Too Many Legislators

Before the next provincial election is held in Manitoba, it will be necessary for a redistribution bill to be passed by the legislature to readjust the balance of urban and rural representation. The Bracken government has displayed very considerable courage in tackling a number of the outstanding problems of the province in a business-like way, and it is to be hoped that when redistribution is dealt with, another good example will be set by reducing the number of constituencies in the province. There is no good reason why 55 members should be required to enact the legislation necessary for a province of 600,000 people, particularly when one-third of the population in the City of Winnipeg is largely self-governing.

It has always been agreed that urban population, because of closer contact with each other and greater ease of joint effort, should have less representation per capita than the rural parts of the province. Representation outside of Winnipeg could be reduced by 10 without disturbing this

balance, which would provide a house of 45 members, which is still large enough and to spare for the proper transaction of business. A redistribution which would bring the membership down to 40 or even 35 members would provide a still more business-like legislature.

There is no reasonable ground whatever upon which the Manitoba legislature should be divided into four different groups any more than the City Council of Winnipeg should play party politics. With 35 members in the legislature, interested in the transaction of provincial business, and not seeking to advance their political parties or air their personal views, that body could transact all the necessary business in one or two short sessions per year, and save the provincial treasury an expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 per year. In other words, it would provide better business at lower cost. The legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta are also over-manned, and could be reduced in numbers, with corresponding benefits to the provinces.

The Manitoba Trustees Association at its annual convention in Winnipeg, recently, again voted down a resolution in favor of the establishment of municipal school boards. This, despite the fact that the experience in Miniota, the only rural municipal school district in the prairie provinces, has demonstrated that system to be the most efficient yet devised to provide rural children with adequate educational facilities at a cost that can be borne by the ratepayers.

R. B. Graham, K.C., crown prosecutor for Manitoba, advocates a mechanical spanking machine for juvenile offenders. Physical pain, he declares, without any motive of revenge, is the only real deterrent to crime. There is no doubt that a little corporal punishment administered at the right age and under the proper auspices, would save many a youngster from severer punishments later in life.

In the Ontario legislature, Hon. W. F. Nickle, attorney-general, has introduced a bill to relieve elected members from the necessity of re-election after being appointed

to the cabinet. In his introductory remarks he said that "it seemed to him that it was a great waste of public money to have another election to validate the selection of public men for the cabinet." Mr. Nickle is perfectly right. No doubt all the legislatures in Canada will adopt the same system in the next few years. It has been in vogue since the days of William of Orange, and has been out of date for at least 100 years.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is taking steps to prevent the publication of the filthy details brought out in divorce cases in England. With the support of such a high-placed official, there is reason to hope that the ban will be placed upon such publicity. We have heard a good deal recently about the unsavory character of a number of American publications which are allowed into Canada, all of which is quite correct. But at the same time there are a number of British publications which are admitted into Canada which might well be barred for the same reason. Some of our own newspapers who discuss this problem quite learnedly, might also exercise a little more care regarding the material which they allow in their own columns.

Hon. Herbert Hoover stirred up a bit of a hornet's nest by representing the British government monopoly of raw rubber as the cause of high-priced tires in the United States. It has been pointed out to him that the increase in the price of rubber due to British rubber control would mean but \$5.00 advance in the cost of making a tire, whereas the actual advance on the market has been \$24. American critics of Mr. Hoover are asking him to explain who gets the other \$19.

The League of Nations assembly on March 8, will consider the application of Germany for membership in the league. Every indication is that Germany will be accepted into membership and given one of the permanent seats on the council. Steadily the League of Nations moves towards the high position which Woodrow Wilson, its founder, predicted for it.



Much Noise But Little Progress

Routes for Canadian Grain



"The Western Canadian farmer is surrounded by eminent gentlemen who are dying to give him new transportation routes that will, they tell him, save him millions of dollars."

At the present time there is a very lively discussion taking place about the transportation of Canadian grain. Apart from the direct interest of the grain growers in sending their grain forward by the cheapest possible route to market, we have

1. The demands of British Columbia that the railways should make very low rates to enable her to handle all of the grain of Alberta and of western Saskatchewan;

2. The agitation for the completion of the Hudson Bay route as a grain carrying channel;

3. The project of deepening the St. Lawrence to enable ocean-going carriers to load at Fort William and Port Arthur; and

4. The contention of the people of the maritime provinces that the ports of Halifax and St. John should handle the Canadian grain that now goes out via New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

General Similarities of Arguments

There are certain general similarities to the arguments put forward by the supporters of these projects that are worthy of being noted.

In the first place, each of these schemes has behind it the support of only a part of Canada. These schemes are sectional in their nature. Within the area affected, there is the most enthusiastic belief in the value of the development. The most glowing prognostications are made and unhesitatingly believed about what will take place if the demands of those interested are fully satisfied.

In the second place, each of these schemes makes a direct appeal to the pocket book of the Western Canadian farmer. The favorite figure of those who support these schemes, seems to be about 10 cents a bushel. It must be borne in mind that the Western Canadian farmer is surrounded by very eminent gentlemen who are dying to give him new transportation routes that will, they tell him, save him millions of dollars.

The third feature of all these schemes is the peculiarity that they make no appeal to private enterprise but call for government intervention. There is no suggestion that private capital could be induced to build either the Hudson Bay Railway or to construct a deep water channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal. In the case of the St. Lawrence, strikingly enough, there are great endeavors to get hold of the right to exploit the power resources of that

A critical analysis of the four chief projects for lessening haulage costs to seaboard

By Prof. D. A. MacGibbon

great river. Private enterprise can see the profitableness of that operation, but private enterprise stands aside when transportation projects are being discussed.

This brings me to a fourth aspect of these projects. They are all presented as being of great national importance, which means that there are believed to be considerations at stake in each instance that override ordinary commercial tests of soundness. For the real significance to this claim to national importance is that the burden of possible loss is not to fall especially upon the sections of the country that stand to derive direct benefit from these projects if they are put into execution. The burden of expense is to fall mainly upon the taxpayers of the country at large.

Someone may object that I have apparently forgotten that the C.P.R. is also a factor in the transportation situation. Well, all I have to say is this, that there is no doubt that sectional political forces might compel the National Railways to establish non-remunerative rates, and indirectly do, what I don't think they could do legally under its charter, force the C.P.R. to follow suit. In that case, some of the loss would fall upon the shareholders of that road but it would also be reflected, I believe, in a letting down of the standards of service that the patrons of both lines enjoy. Now you may all take the view that these projects are all of sufficient importance to warrant an increase of taxation to put them across and get them under way. At this point I am not discussing the question whether they are or are not of sufficient national importance to justify an increase in our taxation. At this time I am simply outlining the situation.

Private Capital Not Interested

The facts that I have placed before you suggest a conclusion that may not have occurred to you. All these projects, in so far as they lean upon the government, in so far as they aim to divert trade, industry and capital from the courses they would naturally take under conditions of free enterprise, are part and parcel of a policy of protection. . . . In no case is the project sufficiently attractive to interest private capital or private initiative. The Dominion of Canada will foot the bill where losses occur. Subsidizing economic enterprises to bring them to birth

or to keep them in existence is the essence of economic protectionism. In these instances, instead of the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec being the direct beneficiaries, direct benefits would come to the grain growers and to Canadian seaports. I bring this side of these projects to your attention neither as a method of condemning any or all of them nor as a method of winning approval for them. Purely in the interests of clear thinking, it is necessary to understand their nature.

How Grain Reaches the Seaboard

Keeping these points in mind, let us next consider our present methods of getting our grain to market. For the crop year 1923-24, we sent abroad in round numbers 63,500,000 bushels via the St. Lawrence, 141,000,000 through American ports and nearly 54,000,000 bushels were shipped from Vancouver. This autumn, over 162,000,000 bushels were shipped from the head of the lakes via the United States, over 20,000,000 bushels in excess of that by Canadian ports. The latest figures I have seen for Vancouver is over 10,000,000 bushels so far, but her heavy shipments come during the winter months. For the crop year, 1923-24, Montreal handled over 25,000,000 bushels of American grain. Figures just reported for the calendar year 1925, show Montreal exported over 164,000,000 bushels of which nearly 52,000,000 was United States grain.

Naturally, the grain growers of Alberta and Western Saskatchewan desire as cheap a rate as they can obtain upon grain going to Vancouver. Naturally, British Columbia wishes rates to be so lowered that she will get a large volume of shipments, and extend the area tributary to her seaports. I am not in a position to say whether the present rates are as low as the railways can remuneratively make them. That is a matter for the railway commission to thoroughly probe in their present investigation. Moreover, it is fair that the rate should not be discriminative, all conditions considered, with those rates prevailing eastward or that may in future be inaugurated. But there seems to be a further demand that, out of regard for British Columbia's desire to become a great shipping province and the natural desire of those using the route to ship at as low a rate as they can force that the route should be subsidized on grounds of national policy. I shall defer comment on this

until I discuss later what I construe to be a familiar demand from the East. Both demands are upon the same basis.

The Hudson Bay Project

Let us now turn to the Hudson Bay project. Since this project has been endorsed by all political parties in parliament and now seems likely to be completed at an early date, it is rather academic to discuss the wisdom of the policy of building that route. I do so because I really do not think it will for a long time, if ever, be of much importance to the grain growers of the West unless very heavily subsidized. It may have more significance to the stock breeder and the area opened up by the railroad may lead to mining developments. I confine myself to the prospects of the route as a grain carrier. Now there are two aspects of a project that must not be confused. One is the technical possibility that a certain engineering project or transportation project can be achieved. The second is the probability that when this has taken place, the commercial conditions are favorable to the venture being profitable. It is to this second aspect I wish to address myself.

In the first place, there is the shortness of the season. I have here the report issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, a return to an order of the House of Commons, April 14, 1924, and Mr. Campbell's brief in favor of the route. The most general opinion by men who have been in Arctic waters appears to be that the season would close somewhere between October 20 and November 1. This curtails the fall season most severely. The export of wheat and wheat flour shipped out of Canada for the fall season of 1923 shows approximately 34,000,000 bushels of wheat shipped out in September and October, and 121,000,000 bushels during November and December, out of a total for the whole crop year of 289,000,000 bushels. That is to say, less than 12 per cent. of wheat exports were in a position to take advantage of shipping facilities in September and October. Further, it does not appear that the port will be reachable until about the first of August. During the month of August, 1924, only 8,000,000 were kept for shipment that month. I do not consider it likely that grain growers would ship their grain to terminals at Port Nelson with a view to holding it there for shipment in August the year following.

This leads me to a second observation. If the grain-handling equipment at the port will only be actively doing business two or three months of the year, then the overhead charges upon capital investment will be very high since in

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From an address by D. A. MacGibbon, Professor of Political Economy, University of Alberta, before the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' convention.

Marquis Comes to a Hurdle

By Prof. Manley Champlin

DR. CHARLES E. SAUNDERS, formerly Dominion cerealist, developed the original Marquis wheat from a cross between Red Fife, a beardless wheat, and Red Calcutta, a bearded wheat. The new variety immediately jumped to a place of first importance because of its excellent milling quality and productivity. It also proved to be earlier than Red Fife and more resistant to shattering or shelling out while standing in the field or during harvesting.

In spite of the fact that this variety was not absolutely fixed from the botanist's point of view, Dr. Saunders was well justified in distributing it because it filled a great need in the spring wheat provinces and states. The variations consist in occasional bearded heads, and clubbed heads. In addition to these more apparent variations there are slight differences in the amount or degree of tapering of the heads and in the shape of the glumes or chaff. Dr. Saunders, afterward, made a mass selection, known as Ottawa No. 15, in which he tried to avoid outstanding variations. He did not give close attention to minor botanical characters because of the danger of influencing the variety unfavorably by leaving out some of the productive types of plants.

Other Selection Work

Other persons interested in producing good seed wheat made further selections from Marquis. Notable among these are selections made by Dr. Senger Wheeler, of Rosthern; J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, and the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan.

One selection made by Dr. Wheeler proved to have longer straw than Marquis, and to be a week later in maturing. It was also characterized by having a percentage of purple straw and clubbed heads. This selection seemed so distinct that Dr. Wheeler was justified in giving it a name, Kitchener, and in distributing it to farmers quite extensively. Another of his selections was similar to the parent stock, so he maintained its identity by means of a number and a letter, namely, Marquis 10B.

Mr. Mitchell has given special attention to seed selection and has been very successful in winning prizes at the International Grain and Hay Show, and in producing and marketing seed. His wheat has not been given a distinct name or number, but is often referred to as Dahinda Marquis, or Mitchell's strain of Marquis.

Marquis, Saskatchewan 7

The University of Saskatchewan Marquis is designated as Marquis, Saskatchewan 7. It is the custom at the university to number every lot of seed grain which is placed on trial in the experimental plots. This makes the bookkeeping easier, and serves to identify the strain or variety lot.

Marquis, Saskatchewan 7, is recorded as having descended from seed received in 1911, from Dr. Saunders. It has been used as a yard-stick for measuring or comparing all new or old varieties or strains since 1911. This department has endeavored to maintain its identity as the original Marquis. A certain amount of selection work and roguing has been done with this seed stock, but care has always been taken to avoid changing the original variety, excepting by eliminating the bearded heads, that appeared each season, and by roguing out any plants that were noticeably later in maturing or inferior. Every care has been taken to avoid mixing. This seed was increased and at the time the writer arrived here, in September, 1920, several acres had been harvested. In 1921, and since then, Marquis Saskatchewan 7, has been increased on the Field Husbandry Department Seed Farm.

In 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, this seed was registered as Elite Stock with the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This is the highest rank given to seed by the said organization. Since then we have distributed elite stock of Marquis, Saskatchewan 7, each season, to the farmers of Saskatchewan, and have sent some to Alberta, Manitoba, both Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Norway and Australia. The following amounts have been sent out:

1921-22	32,129	pounds
1922-23	31,242	pounds
1923-24	32,490	pounds
1924-25	20,182	pounds
Total	116,043	pounds

In addition to the selection and roguing done in the field, all of

WHAT PRICE UNIFORMITY?

Marquis wheat is the product of a cross. As might be expected of a cross-bred wheat, many strains of Marquis—including some of the best yielding ones—show a lack of absolute botanical uniformity. The question before the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is, "Shall we insist, regardless of practical considerations, on

this seed has been cleaned, re-cleaned and hand-picked with the aid of machines, such as are used for hand-picking beans. The cost of the hand-picking, alone, is more than 50 per cent. of the price received for the seed. The object of the work at all times has been to increase the wheat yield of the province and to improve the quality of the product. This seed has been increased by the farmers until there are now millions of bushels grown.

Results With Marquis 7

A follow-up system has also been maintained, by means of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association, so that reports have been secured each fall as to the behavior of this seed in comparison with seed which the growers had on hand when they received it.

Only two have reported a decrease in yield during 1925, and the following increases, as compared with other wheat on similar land, have been reported:

Name	Address	Increase in Bus. per acre
W. K. Fraiser	Kronau	11.0
D. G. Salkeld	Richlea	1.5
W. J. P. Warren	Belbeck	3.0
A. Anderson	Alsask	2.0
E. F. Goodwin	Battleford	7.5
H. W. Payne	Shellbrook	6.0
J. A. Paul	Macdowall	6.0
W. Y. Lockie	Marysburg	4.0
P. W. Hill	Mundare, Alta.	3.0
A. W. Phillip	Sherrard	2.0
J. J. Biggane	Beechy	6.5
J. B. Annable	Moose Jaw	12.0
Average		5.4

Inasmuch as some of these growers had very good seed of their



Prof. Manley Champlin
Chief of the Field Husbandry Department
at the University of Saskatchewan

botanical uniformity for all strains of Marquis as we do of all other varieties, or shall we grant registration to strains of proven merit which show a certain variation from the standard set for the variety?" This article, written for The Guide by Prof. Champlin, puts forth the view of a large body of Saskatchewan wheat growers, who are vitally interested.

own, before securing Saskatchewan 7, the above record is quite imposing, even better than we had hoped for. All that we have attempted to do to this seed at the University of Saskatchewan, is to eliminate, each year, the bearded heads and any inferior plants or seeds, by careful hand roguing of the seed plots and hand-picking the seed itself. The results quoted are a remarkable example of what can be done by simple seed selection, eliminating the shrivelled, diseased kernels and removing plants that are late maturing or otherwise distinctly off type.

During the summer of 1925, L. H. Newman, who was appointed Dominion cerealist, when Dr. Saunders retired, made a close botanical study of Marquis wheat as grown in Alberta and Saskatchewan. As was to be expected,

he found considerable variation in botanical characters, such as shape of chaff and general shape of head in Marquis, Saskatchewan 7, and in some other strains of Marquis. The reasons for these variations trace back to the history of the variety as given above and to other factors such as natural crossing and difference of environment under which the seed is grown.

Trying for a Uniform Type

In order to endeavor to make the type more uniform, Mr. Newman, working through the Dominion Seed Branch and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, has sent out a call to all producers of elite stock seed to endeavor to select heads of the type which he has fixed upon as ideal for Marquis wheat.

He has agreed to issue a publication at as early a date as possible, illustrating plainly what that type is, which the growers who are trying to produce elite stock can use as a guide for their selection work.

This effort to make the type more uniform is in line with the present general policy of the C.S.G.A., to try to secure greater uniformity among all the varieties grown as registered seed. This, of course, will be a very difficult thing to accomplish, owing to the many complex factors involved. It will be most difficult with varieties of rye, oats, grasses, alfalfa, sweet clover, etc., owing to the difficulty in recognizing minor variations and to the fact that all of these crops cross fertilize to a greater or less degree. It will be difficult enough with wheat, particularly with wheat varieties such as Marquis, which trace back to cross-bred ancestry.

However, the fact that it is difficult need not deter us entirely from making the effort, and it will doubtless have some practical value in making it easier for the inspectors to determine whether a field of any variety is sufficiently true to type to pass inspection. But in striving for perfection from the standpoint of uniformity in botanical type, we must not lose sight of practical considerations.

Dangers Involved

If a variety like Marquis, Saskatchewan 7, and other valuable strains of Marquis will produce more than a variety which is more uniform from the strict botanical point of view, and will produce a product that sells for the top price on the market, it would be a great mistake to discard it until it has been definitely proved that more uniform strains of Marquis are at least equal to the old one in yield and milling quality.

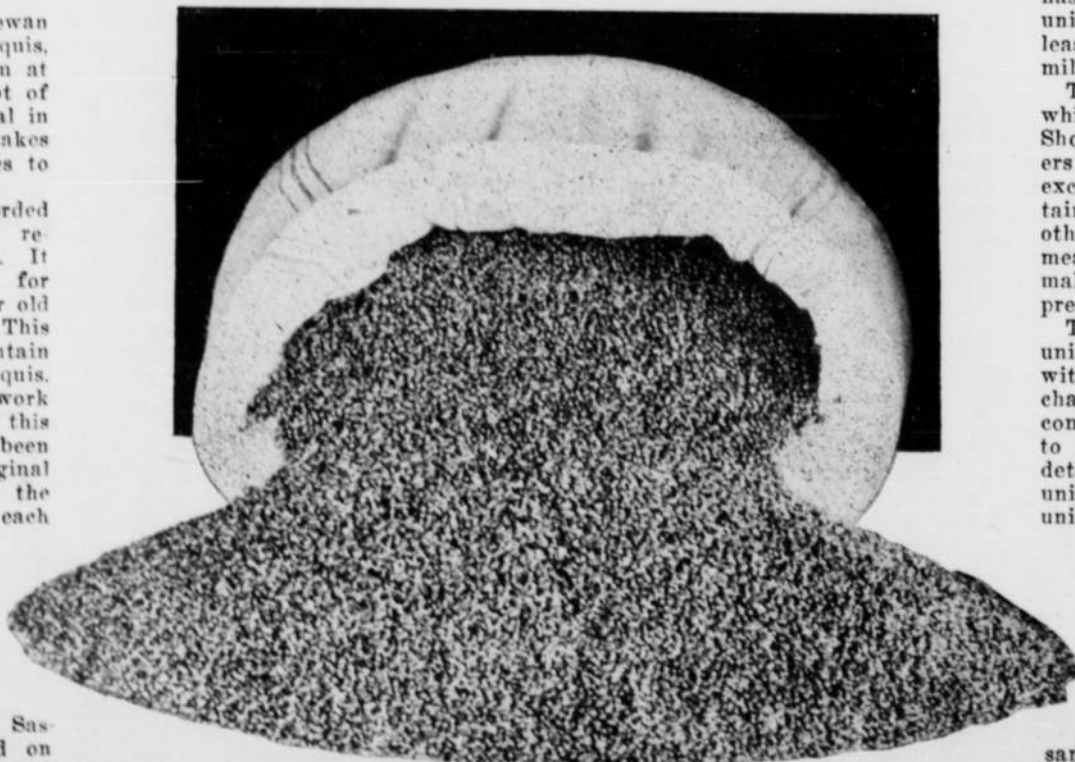
The situation is similar to the one which developed some years ago among Shorthorn cattle breeders. Some breeders advocated eliminating every animal except those that conformed to certain uniform color standards, but others pointed out that this would mean the loss of many valuable animals to the breed. The latter finally prevailed.

There is no objection to striving for uniformity if it can be attained without the loss of other valuable characteristics. This can only be accomplished by taking plenty of time to make adequate scientific tests and determinations, comparing older, less uniform strains with the newer, more uniform strains.

Compared to a Purer Strain

A case in point is that of Marquis, Saskatchewan 70, in comparison with Saskatchewan 7. The former descends from a single plant selection made in 1914, by this department. The latter descends from the original sample received from the Dominion cerealist in 1911, treated as above.

Continued on Page 17



A sack of Marquis—symbolic of Saskatchewan's wealth

Screenings

The tremendous tonnage of screenings which the farmers of the West donate gratuitously to the grain trade, at some considerable expense for freight, is divided into several grades, with a considerable range of value. Read this article by A. C. Heise, inspector for the seed branch, and ask yourself just why farmers should continue this annual donation instead of keeping the valuable screenings at home for feeding livestock.

PRACTICALLY all grain received into the terminal elevators at the Head of the Lakes carries a percentage of weed seeds, chaff, straws and dirt, and this percentage is determined at the time of inspection. This material is termed "dockage," and may average from 1½ to 2½ per cent. of the total grain received, and when removed from the grain is termed "screenings."

During the process of passing through the receiving cleaners, from 5 per cent. to over 15 per cent. of commercial grain is removed with the screenings. It is most important in the fall to load out as many boats as possible, and elevators rush the grain through as fast as they can. But this grain in the screenings does not represent a loss, since throughout the year the rough screenings are recleaned over screenings' cleaners to recover it, and at the same time to separate the screenings into different classes.

Since the demand has been created for standard recleaned screenings, and the various classes of screenings have become recognized unofficially by the Grain Inspection Department, most elevators are recleaning their screenings into three classes: standard recleaned screenings, oats scalplings, and refuse screenings. There is a fourth class, elevator screenings, which will be explained later.

Quality Varies with Season

While the first three classes of screenings are now fairly uniform by-products, the out-put may at times vary a good deal, within limits. As the different growing seasons vary widely, and as conditions in any one season also vary, the relative proportions of different weed seeds may vary in the screenings. For example, the fall of 1925 was very dry for some time, wheat threshed during this time being very brittle. As a direct result, standard recleaned screenings contained a high relative percentage of broken wheat. But later in the fall, the weather having turned

extremely rainy, a very high percentage of receipts at terminal elevators were tough and damp, and the wheat so softened did not crack in handling. The resulting standard recleaned screenings gradually began to show a lower percentage of broken wheat, or what is the same thing, and more apparent to feeders, a higher percentage of wild buckwheat.

Again, the season of 1924 was very favorable for the growth and development of mustards. Wild, brown, and hares-ear mustard grew to a much larger size than usual, so large that many would not pass a 1/14 inch perforation. Ball mustard was also present in large quantities, and, with the usual cleaning machinery, could not be removed without also taking too high a percentage of the more valuable material. As a result, a great deal of the standard recleaned screenings of that season contained over the maximum allowable percentage of injurious seeds. Also, large quantities contained over 3 per cent. ball mustard, and were consequently classed "elevator screenings."

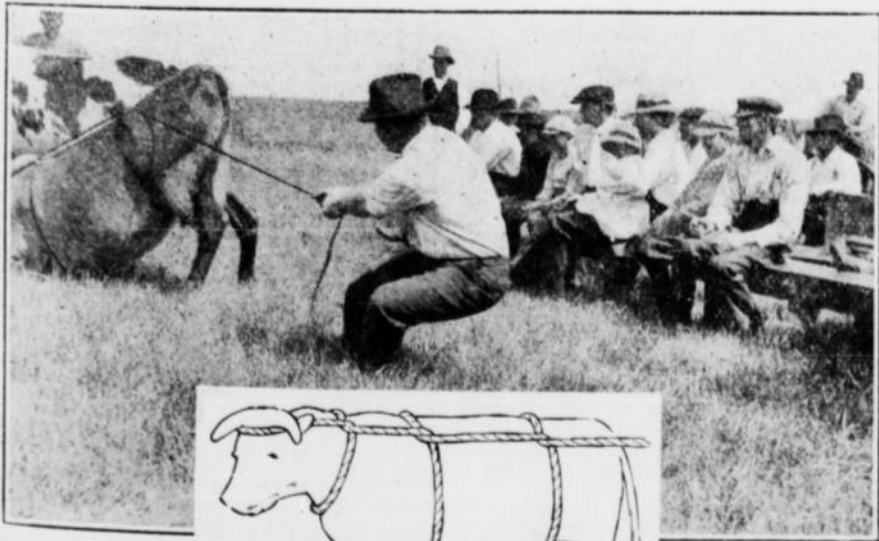
"Bucks"

But regardless of such seasonal variations, standard recleaned screenings may be considered a fairly stable by-product, containing about 50 to 70 per cent. wild buckwheat, 40 to 20 per cent. broken wheat, some wild oats and other grains, and not over 3 per cent. small weed seeds. Weight per bushel averages 45 to 52 pounds. This by-product is also known to the grain trade as "bucks."

Oats scalplings are a still more stable by-product, the usual variation being represented by a difference in weight per bushel. The season of 1924 was not conducive to the growth of heavy wild oats, and many samples of oats scalplings from that crop weighed less than 30 pounds per bushel. The season of 1925 differed, wild oats being a heavy crop, some samples weighing as high as 41 pounds per bushel. Oats scalplings

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TRY THIS OVER AT HOME



This is not supposed to be a substitute for bull-fighting. The gentleman in the white shirt is having an argument with the coy little heifer, about manuring her toe-nails. It doesn't look like a very good outfit for convincing an over-sized bull, but those who have tried it assure the editor that it gets them every time. Perhaps the animals

are awed by the amount of rigging in which they are enmeshed. Personally, we would

feel a lot more confident, in dealing with some of the bulls whose acquaintance we have made, if one of our seconds kept his hand on a rope from the bull's nose-ring, to discourage the beast from turning round and carrying the argument into our corner.

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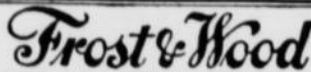
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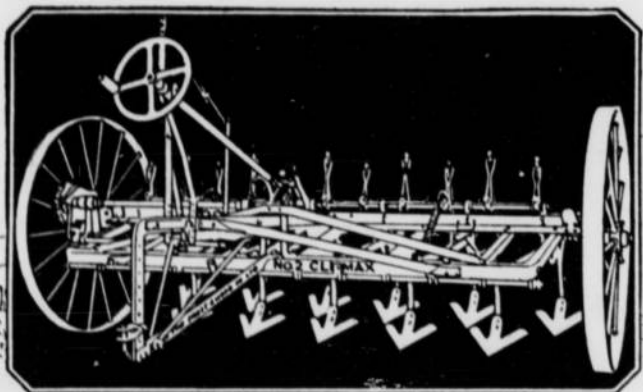
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Continued from Page 9

consist of about 75 per cent. wild oats, 15 per cent. domestic oats, a small proportion of barley, and an odd wheat kernel. They are also known to the trade as "mill oats," and are now almost entirely recovered by the use of the Carter Disc Separator.

Refuse Screenings Find Sale

Refuse screenings are not so variable as might be supposed. Of late years they are in great demand for export to the U.S.A., for the purpose of increasing the weight per bushel of their domestic light-weight product. A preference is given for a heavy article, on the basis that greater weight means a higher percentage of black weed seeds. They consist of small weed seeds, chaff, and the residual dust and dirt after recleaning is complete. Weight per bushel averages between 23 and 30 pounds.

While elevator screenings are a more variable by-product, this is the designation given to the original screenings from the farmers' grain. Periodical surveys of original screenings are made by the Board of Grain Commissioners, to determine the average amounts of standard recleaned screenings and oats scalplings present in the dockage set on the received grain. During the winter 1925-1926, the minimum percentages of these materials are respectively 30 per cent. and 5 per cent.

When a warehouse receipt covering the dockage on a car of grain is purchased, the elevator holding the grain must deliver elevator screenings containing at least this minimum. But elevator screenings may also be considered a convenient designation for any screenings not falling into one of the other three more common classes, providing they contain the required minimum percentage of wild buckwheat and wild oats. Standard recleaned screenings rejected for excess small seeds, and oats scalplings containing any small seeds are designated "elevator screenings." But if any screenings fall below the minimum, they are designated "refuse screenings."

Flax Mixtures

Besides these common classes of screenings, elevators handling certain grains sometimes ship other kinds on sample, which may be given a designation under one of the four heads, but represent an entirely different class of feed. "Broken wheat and flax," or "flax and broken wheat," depending on which is in the greater proportion, is a by-product of the flax cleaners. Several cars of this are shipped annually, and usually contain a very heavy excess of injurious seeds. "Refuse flax screenings" are exported in fairly large quantities at times.

Commercially pure mixed brown and wild "mustard" is separated in some elevators, and finds a paying market in the United States. Commercially pure "black seeds" are sometimes in demand, and "refuse screenings" containing no mustards at all. "Wheat and wild oats," "oats and wild oats," and "barley and wild oats" are often shipped, and are just as harmful as oats scalplings if fed unground. Standard recleaned screenings rejected for excess seeds are sometimes sold on sample as "nearby" standards.

Every shipment of grain or screenings out of a terminal elevator is sampled by the Grain Inspection Department, it is given a grade, and the sample is put on file for several months. The seed branch, which is charged with the work of seed inspection, also keeps an accurate record of the weight of every shipment, and receives a notification of the shipper and destination of every shipment.



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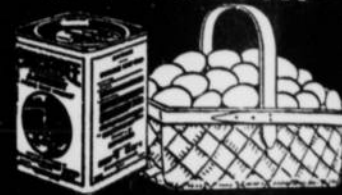
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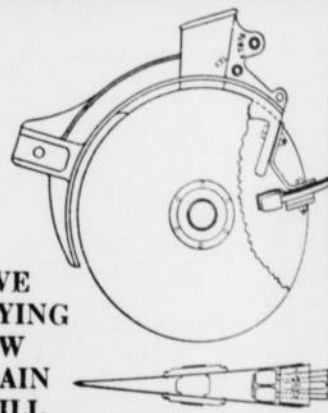
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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING



Take notice that the annual meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will be held on Wednesday, March 17, 1926, 2.30 p.m., in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving reports of committees.
2. Election of officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory committees.
3. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-second day of February, 1926.

C. D. SHEPARD,

Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division

The Classified section is studded with bargains

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Wants Durum and Marquis Compared
There was a lot of talk at our last meeting of the S.G.G.A. local about going into durum in order to escape damage from rust. Do you think that, year in year out, taking the bad rust years along with the years when there isn't any rust, that durum is as profitable as Marquis? One of those who took part in the discussion stated that the lower price on durum more than made up for the difference in yield in rust years. One of the recent Guides said something about durum having been the making of the Deloraine district in the last few years, but did not give any detailed information. Can some of your Deloraine subscribers tell us to what extent this is true?—Assiniboia.

The Elusive Select
By the lack of reference made to the raising of selects in the western farm journals, I take it all opposition to the government scheme to make everyone grow Yorkshires has been echoed. But I still have this to say, if you will give place to a

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before March 31. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Feeding Corn Fodder

Corn fodder fed in the sheaf will not give as good results as silage, but one of The Guide subscribers who has had considerable experience in the use of this kind of feed assures us that growing corn is decidedly worth while even if one has no silo and is obliged to utilize his corn crop in this way.

"Last year we grew corn on 25 acres which we were summerfallowing," he says. "For sheaf feed the Dent varieties must be grown, as the Squaw corns has such a low habit of growth that it is not possible to harvest same with either corn binder or grain binder. However, if the corn field is situated where stock can be run on it after harvest, it is advisable to mix the seed, say part Gehu and part Northwestern Dent. The binder will pick up the more mature Flint or Dent corn, and what is left on the ground makes good picking for cattle, horses or pigs.

"Allow the corn as much time to mature as possible; corn never gets too mature in this country. The corn binder is by all means the best implement to use in cutting the crop, but we have used an ordinary grain binder. The narrow binder is to be preferred in this case. By all means try to get a string around the sheaves, else it is a big job to handle loose.

"Next we take a poplar pole 14 feet long; bore a hole two feet from the butt large enough for a wagon rod to go through, and put two 3 ft. 6 in. legs as uprights, making a sort of three

letter that isn't strictly orthodox on this point, I don't think the raising of selects is a practical proposition out here on the prairies, where we don't spend our evenings milking cows. If you can show me farmers who are able to get any large percentage of selects on the feeds available on the ordinary farms, or who can buy high-price feeds and make money feeding it to long-legged hogs, I want to be shown.—Ed. Russell, Alta.

Finds Mustard Real Nuisance

A few years ago this district was practically free from wild mustard, but it has increased here at an alarming rate, and most of the fields are yellow with it. We had a Frenchweed scare, but we managed to live through it as that weed did not do half the damage the alarmists predicted, but I confess that mustard is turning out to be a real nuisance. If you could put me in touch, through The Guide, with farmers who have had some success in dealing with this weed, I would be very grateful to your paper.—J. B. Rose Plain.

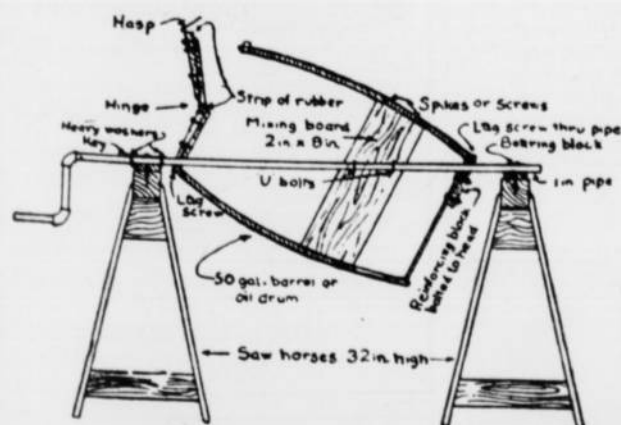
"Stooks may be built with 30 or 40 sheaves. As large a number as that will keep them green and palatable, without risk of heating. If the corn field is handy to the feed lot, one can bring in a stook at a time by throwing a logging chain around it and hitching a team on. We hauled ours in to the yard and stood them upright around the stacks. For some we made special provision by driving stakes in the ground every eight or 10 feet, and wiring poles to these uprights three feet from the ground, placing the sheaves against each side like a long stook. One can make long stooks in the yard without the help of a support like this, but they are apt to sag and mould. Stacking is rarely satisfactory.

"We are feeding corn sheaves handled as above to a car lot of fattening steers, also to our milking cows, and even the horses and pigs get some and make good use of it. We throw the sheaves out on the ground to the outside stook, not even cutting the bands. Undoubtedly if one had a cutting box there would be less waste, but we find the corn keeps our stock in good condition and cuts our oat sheaf and hay bill in half. We expect to have a bumper crop of Marquis wheat on our corn land next year."

Copper Carbonate for Smut

On this page The Guide publishes a working drawing of a device which can be used for treating grain with copper carbonate to prevent smut. In a previous article The Guide pointed out some of the advantages of this chemical preparation over those which have been used in the past. One of its drawbacks is the poisonous nature of the dust which makes it necessary to handle it in such a way that particles do not get into the lungs of the worker. This device provides a practical mixer for seed and copper carbonate dust. It is merely a barrel mounted diagonally on a revolving rod, which is supported by two hurdles.

Since the publication of The Guide article referred to above, the North Dakota Agricultural College have endorsed the use of copper carbonate equally with formaldehyde for treating wheat, but in treating oats or barley they prefer formaldehyde.



A home-made copper carbonate duster

legged saw horse. Take this device out to the field and build a stook around it. A rope with a string attached to one end is used to pull up the stook nice and snug, afterwards tying a strand of binder twine about it to keep it from damage by the wind; pull out the rod and saw horse, and move on to the next stook.

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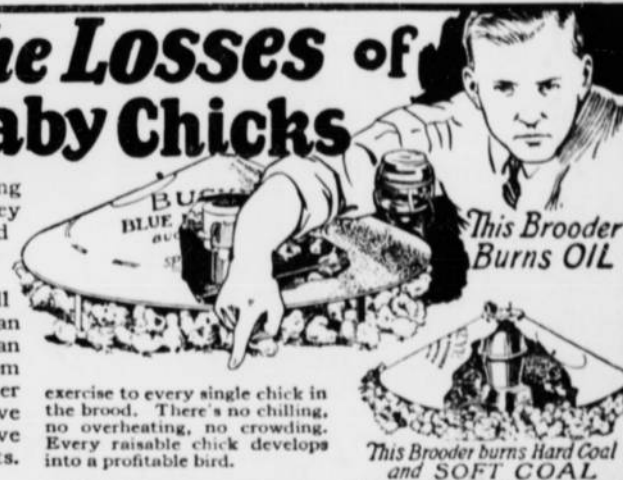
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Uses Packer to Advantage

After 10 years of experience with a land packer, John Arnott, Deepdale, Man., summarizes his opinion in this letter to The Guide.

"Since the report came out from the experimental farms that the use of the land packer hardly paid, I have not used mine as much as formerly, though I do not agree with that report in connection with general farm conditions.

"One advantage of the packer is seen in sowing land not too deeply and packing immediately. The crop will come through quicker and more evenly, an important point in getting an even sample of grain, as anyone will admit.

"In land where there is a fair amount of fibre or in back-setting, no amount of harrowing alone will make as good contact with soil moisture as will the packer and harrows combined. In spring plowing the ground is often on the loose side and inclined to dry out. The packer, used at the right time, gives the seed a chance to start.

"Packing should not be done after heavy rains, or some soils will get too hard. I get better results when the surface is dry, but when there is still some moisture underneath.

"A difference will be noticed when running the binder over packed land: the binder pulls easier as there is not so much sink to the bull wheel. In my experience, packing should not take the place of some other operation but instead should be used to supplement it. The chief trouble is that farmers have so much to do in the spring, or think they have, and money is scarce and hard to get, that packing 'gets the go-by' when it would return good dividends. I have not tried the sub-surface packer, so cannot give an opinion of its merits."

Seeding Grass and Clover

Sweet clover can be seeded at the rate of 15 pounds per acre when sown with wheat, oats or barley as a nurse crop. The following rates of seeding for the nurse crop have been most satisfactory with us: six pecks of oats, five pecks barley, four pecks of wheat. This lighter seeding of the grain is for the purpose of giving the sweet clover a little more room and thus allowing it more moisture. This helps to ensure a good stand.

The best way to seed the crop is by mixing the seed thoroughly with the grain before sowing. The drill box should be filled not more than half full, and unless the soil is very heavy, the seed covering chains should be removed from the drill. The object is to sow the seed in such a way that the young plants will come up in the drill furrows and receive some protection during their young and delicate stage. This method of seeding can be handled conveniently by taking the seed ready mixed to the field in bags, and then carrying a bag of seed right on the seeder box, which can be used to refill the drill box when needed.

For anyone preferring a mixture of grasses, six pounds of brome, four pounds of rye grass, and five or six pounds of sweet clover will be found to make a satisfactory mixture for Saskatchewan and farmers in the other two adjacent provinces where conditions are similar. As the grass seed is light and bulky, it will be necessary to open the drill correspondingly wider to secure the proper rate of seeding.—M. C.



J. D. Whitehead's Saskatchewan-bred Shropshire, which topped the 1925 winter fairs at Regina and Saskatoon

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Fair Rental for Machinery

The many requests we receive ask about the cost of using machinery or for a fair rental for the use of a machine, indicates that farmers, generally, are beginning to study this factor of farm costs more closely, and are beginning to realize its importance in the cost of production.

Factors of Machinery Cost

The chief factors which make up the cost of doing any machinery operation on the farm, as, for example, plowing an acre of ground, are as follows:

1. The Cost of the Machine—In this, as in every operation involving machinery, there is a definite cost due to the interest, depreciation, repairs and other charges against the machine. This will be taken up more in detail later.

2. The Cost of Power—In the use of almost any farm machine, there must be some allowance made for the cost of the power. In some cases it will be horses, but might be tractor, electricity, windmill, etc.

3. The Man Labor Cost—Practically every machine on the farm requires the use of man labor to operate it.

4. Superintendence Cost—In some cases, especially on large farms with managers and foremen, it may be necessary to add a slight amount to the other costs of the plowing because of the overhead organization cost. This would be small in the case of the farmer and should be included in the wage charge, but should be kept in mind.

The relative importance of these factors will vary with the work and the conditions. Nearly always the machine power is least, power cost second, and man cost most. In the case of spring plowing with two-horse walking plow, the cost per acre for the plow will be about 15 cents, for power about \$1.50 per acre, and for man labor at \$4.00 per day, about \$2.00, or a total of about \$3.65 per acre. Machine cost and power cost per acre or unit of work are fairly uniform, since a larger machine and more power will do more work in proportion; but the man-power cost decreases rapidly. Thus a two-bottom gang, with five horses, will still figure about the same per acre for the plow, the power will figure about \$1.50 per acre, but the man-power cost at the same wage will be cut to 80 cents per acre, or a total of \$2.45 per acre. Thus the tendency is to use more power per unit as the cost of man power goes up, and this is the great economic law which is bringing tractors and larger horse outfits into more rapid use, in spite of the inertia of custom.

Cost of Man Labor

Just what we should allow for the cost of man labor in figuring our machinery costs is hard to determine arbitrarily, as a good many different factors must be taken into consideration. I have used \$4.00 per day in the preceding calculation, and it would seem to me that with the high prices per day charged by other types of labor, a farmer surely is justified in valuing his time at least \$4.00 per day, even after making due allowance for the living and housing costs his farm furnishes him. However, the cost of farm labor will vary with the locality and with economic conditions, and each farmer will have to be his own judge on this point.

The Cost of Power

In figuring on the cost of horse-power, some authorities figure 12½ cents, others 15 cents, per hour of actual work. The latter is the figure recently released by the Department of Farm Management of the University of Illinois, and I see no reason to think they have put the cost too high.

Tractor or other mechanical power cannot be given a uniform cost per hour or day in this way, because of the variation in the size and cost of the different units. Each one is a machine and must be figured as such.

In an article to follow we will take up the question of a fair rental for a machine and how it may be estimated, and will try to give a table by which each farmer can estimate this closely for any machine on his farm.—I. W. D.

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Rival Parties Court British Farmers

Baldwin Government makes counter proposals to Lloyd George scheme

THE British farmer, who is carrying on through a period of depression, may find what consolation he can in the many schemes that are put forward for the betterment of his condition. The somewhat Socialistic proposals of the Liberal party (inspired by Lloyd George), for the improvement of conditions of land tenure and the lot of the farmer and farm worker, have been before the country for some months, and now the present Conservative government has just issued its long-promised scheme of agricultural policy. Both programs recognize that "protection," or any form of subsidy for agriculture, are impossible in the present state of public opinion.

The Liberal party's scheme proposes that every landlord shall be required to hand over his land to the state, receiving in return an annuity, based simply on the "agricultural value" of the estate. Farmers would hold their farms on what is described as "cultivating tenure," for life (subject to good management), at a fixed rent, and with power of bequest of their holdings. The rent paid would exceed, by three per cent., the landlord's annuity, in order to provide the expenses of the "Agricultural Committees" which would administer the scheme in every county.

Tories Formulate Plan

The proposals of the Conservative government are less sensational and far-reaching. "Protection" and subsidies are ruled out, and even the tax on foreign malting barley for which farmers ask (on the ground that it is not a tax on food) receives no mention. The outstanding point in the proposals is a promise of a scheme of government credit for farmers.

Parliament is further to be asked to provide a sum of a million pounds (five million dollars) towards the cost of land drainage in various districts, and as large areas of land are depreciated in agricultural value by a waterlogged condition, this will be a very considerable help to production. Promises are made to improve rural housing conditions, to extend agricultural education and research, and farmers are recommended to devote their energies as much as possible to the livestock industry and dairying, even at the expense of grain-growing.

Status of British Dairying

No branch of British farming has made more progress in recent years than dairying, and the fact that the fresh milk market enjoys natural protection against foreign competition is partly responsible for this. Modern education has brought to the public a better realization of the food value of milk, the consumption of which steadily increases. In England, however, it does not yet amount to more than 22 gallons per head, as compared with a stated consumption of 49 gallons per head in Canada and the United States. A "National Milk Publicity Council," representing producers, distributors and consumers, is in existence to educate the public in the advantages of milk as a food, to increase its consumption, and to improve the quality and purity of the supply.

The total yearly production of milk in Great Britain is estimated to reach 1,350,000,000 gallons, of which from two-thirds to three-fourths are sold off the farms for retail, in liquid form, in cities and towns. That there is room for much further development in home dairying is evident from the fact that 56 per cent. of the dairy produce consumed in the country is imported from overseas.

So far as the hygienic distribution of milk is concerned, Britain might certainly learn from America, more especially as regards bulk transport on the railway in glass-lined tanks, and compulsory bottling before delivery, as opposed to retailing in cans.

The legal standard of fat required in milk is 3 per cent., but there is reason to believe that efforts will be made to raise the standard in the near future.

There has been no development in England as yet of the sale of milk on a fat-content basis, but special grades of "clean" milk—"certified" "Grade A tuberculin tested," and plain "Grade A," which are produced under conditions of extreme cleanliness, are making their way slowly on the market. The Ministry of Health issues licenses to producers of graded milk, for which, naturally, higher prices are charged.

Surprisingly Good Averages

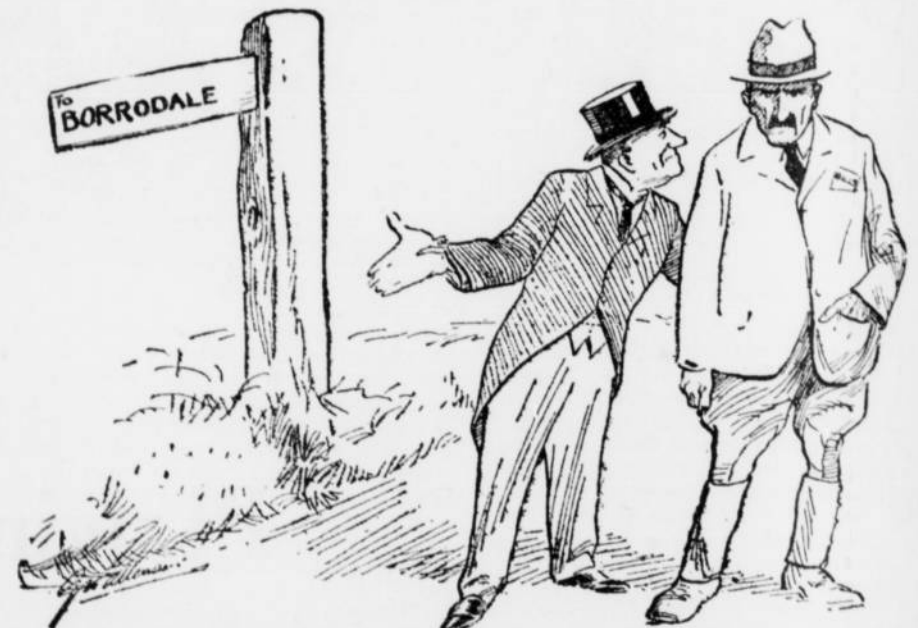
Milk recording (or "cow-testing") makes fairly good progress in Britain, expenses of recording societies being aided by grants from the funds of the Livestock Improvement Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are now 52 societies in England and Wales (corresponding fairly well to county divisions) and in the year ending September 30 last, a total of 138,100 cows and heifers were officially recorded. Though this represents no more than some 6 per cent. of the cows and heifers of the country, it is seven times the number recorded in 1917-18. The average milk yield of animals recorded for the full year was 7,030 pounds of milk. Essex County Society heads the list both

officer, the animal is slaughtered, compensation being payable to the extent of three-fourths of the value if the animal is not badly diseased, and up to one-quarter of the value in the worst cases.

The National Exchequer returns to local authorities up to 75 per cent. of the gross compensation paid, and it is estimated that, for some time to come there will be some 1,000 cattle per month slaughtered under the act, involving grants from the exchequer of about £50,000 a year. It is not thought, however, that the national milk supply will suffer appreciably as a result, since for the past four years there has been a steady increase of about 100,000 per year in the number of cows and heifers in the country.

Foot and Mouth Disease Lingers

Foot and mouth disease has again been brought practically under control and but few new cases have been recorded in past weeks. The epidemic, which started at the end of September last, has entailed the slaughter of over 7,000 cattle, and some 3,500 each of sheep and hogs, compensation for which cost the public funds about £230,000.



A British Farm Journal's View of the Conservative Government's Scheme of Relief for Agriculture

The Prime Minister—"Tighten your belt and keep straight on. Sorry I cannot do more."
British Farmer—"Thank you, sir! I now see the way I must go—very clearly."
—From the Farmer and Stockbreeder

in the highest number of recorded cows 8,940, and greatest average yield, 7,306 pounds.

In the past year over 13,000 cows qualified for entry in a "Register of High-yielding Dairy Cattle," kept by the Ministry of Agriculture. Twenty recognized breeds or types are recognized in the volume, 52 per cent. being of the Shorthorn type; 17 per cent. Friesian; 3 per cent. Guernseys; and 5 1/2 per cent. cross-bred. Conditions of entry in the register demand a minimum annual yield of 10,000 pounds from Friesian cows, 9,000 pounds from Shorthorns, Lincoln Reds, Ayrshires, Red Polls and Cross-breeds, and 8,000 pounds from other breeds. Practically all the cows entered in the past season have yielded over 9,000 pounds in the year; 62 per cent. yielded between 10,000 and 12,000 pounds; 23 per cent. between 12,000 and 14,000 pounds; and 7 per cent. between 14,000 and 20,000 pounds. Twenty-three cows gave 20,000 pounds or over.

Forecasts Extensive Condemnation

Although it has been authoritatively stated that at least 30 per cent. of Britain's adult cattle were tuberculous, no national campaign to stamp out the disease had been put in operation till September last, when an act came into force forbidding the sale of tuberculous milk, and therefore indirectly compelling the slaughter of infected cows. County councils administer the act, but the onus of reporting tuberculous cows rests upon the owner. On certification of a case of disease by a veterinary

Outbreaks occurred in a total of 21 counties, but it was in Lancashire and Wiltshire, both largely dairying counties, that the disease was felt most strongly. The "standstill order" imposed by the authorities over the Midlands and South of England, which forbade any movements of stock except by policy permit, and made it illegal to bring back to the farm any fat stock which had been offered for sale in a public market, has now been removed, to the great relief of farmers, since this measure obviously placed them too much at the mercy of butcher purchasers of their animals. The latest regulation of the authorities in their campaign against the scourge is that all farmers must keep a complete record of every movement of livestock, except from one part of a farm to another. The information thus available will aid in attempts to trace the origin of any outbreaks.

The pedigree stock sales held in the New Year suggest a welcome improvement in trade. A sale of 77 pedigree Shorthorn bulls held at Birmingham, towards the end of January realized a total of £8,280 6s., or an average of £107 10s 9d (\$537). Farmers' bulls (those of mediocre quality) found plenty of buyers at prices from \$150 to \$250. Bulls of Scottish type were in particular demand, and the highest price achieved (£1,100 or \$5,500) was for a Scottish bull, 13 months old, bought for the Argentine. Other prices recorded at this sale were £735, £630, £578, £420, and £400.

Continued on Page 19

Certainly you can Grow Berries

John F. Allen, speaking from experience, feels positively sure that bush fruits can be grown successfully anywhere in the West

I HAVE made numerous attempts at the growing of bush fruits, and was never successful until we managed to get a windbreak established. The high, dry winds we get in summer on these prairies dry the soil up to an awful extent, and they also blow off many of the flower buds. This does not happen when a suitable windbreak is present. It also holds large drifts of snow in winter which tends to protect the wood of the bush fruits from winter-killing, and also is a very important factor in moisture conservation, because of the melting of the large quantities of snow in the springtime.

Location and Soil

In regard to the location of the fruit plantation I may say that it should not be located where water will lie in pools at any time of the year for more than one or two days, because there will be a tendency of souring the soil owing to improper drainage. The soil should not be clayey, but should be a rich, black loam although a slight admixture of sand will not be injurious.

The previous year to planting a very heavy application of barnyard manure should be plowed in, and the plot should be either summerfallowed or used for the growing of a root or garden crop.

With raspberries I have tried the King, Sunbeam and Ohta varieties. The King raspberry has very small berries and is not a very suitable variety at all. The Sunbeam, while having larger berries, is very liable to winter-killing. The Ohta raspberry appears to be away the most productive and is also the hardiest. It is one of Prof. Hansen's crosses between the wild Dakota raspberry and a cultivated variety.

In gooseberries I find it a very hard proposition to get a variety that will stand the rigors of our western winters, and I have tried several. At last I found a variety, named the Houghton, which is hardy to a very fair degree. This variety is a very heavy producer, we have frequently picked ten to twelve pounds of berries per bush. Its greatest fault is that the berries have a tendency to drop off when allowed to ripen.

In regard to red currants, I have only tried the Red Victoria, which is perfectly satisfactory to me. For white currants I have only tried the White Grape, and must again say that I am satisfied. These two varieties are very productive. I have not started in black currants, but some of my neighbors have done so and are having very good success. I do not know their varieties.

Setting-Out Plantation

In planting raspberries, the rows should be from seven to eight feet apart, and the plants should be two to three feet apart in row. With gooseberry bushes and currants, the rows should be five to six feet apart and

the plants four feet apart in rows.

Cultivation

The one-horse cultivator is an indispensable tool around the plantation. It does not take much time to run the cultivator between the rows when needed to keep down the weeds. This cultivation tends to help the conservation of moisture. In regard to raspberries, which are constantly suckering, I find it is best to let them grow in thick formation in the rows, but the cultivator must be kept busy between the rows to keep the rows from growing together. Do not cultivate after August 1, as this tends to keep the vines growing late in the fall and they are more subject to winter-killing.

Pruning

In pruning we must remember that red and white currants produce their fruit on spurs, which develop on wood two or more years old, therefore a good supply of older wood should be left on these roots. Usually from six to nine main stems with their side branches are sufficient for fruiting purposes, with enough young wood growing from year to year to take the place of the old wood that is pruned off.

While, as I said earlier, that I have no black currants as yet, I must here say a word or two about their pruning. The black currant only fruits prolifically on wood of the previous season's growth. Hence a generous supply of one-year-old wood should be left, but all wood over two years old should be cut off.

In pruning gooseberries, wood should not be left growing after the third year. The main stems should be confined to eight or nine. All trailing and weakly shoots should be cut off.

As the wood of raspberries only lives for two years, all canes should be cut down in the fall of their second year.

All pruning of bush fruits should be done in the fall.

Winter Protection

As raspberry canes sometimes winter-kill it is usually advisable to bend the stems over in the fall before freeze-up. The tips should be weighed down with dirt so as to hold the stalks down, and then some straw should be thrown over the flattened canes in case there may happen to be no snow for a while. It is also advisable to throw straw or strawy-manure around the roots of currants and gooseberries in the fall.

Jack-rabbits may cause considerable winter damage by gnawing the stems of various fruits. This can be avoided by having quite a few old sunflower stalks left sticking up through the snowdrifts. I usually sow quite a few sunflowers in odd corners and around the plantation, and rabbits will hardly do any tree or wood damage as long as they have access to sunflower stalks.

As all bush fruits are very heavy feeders it is necessary to put on a

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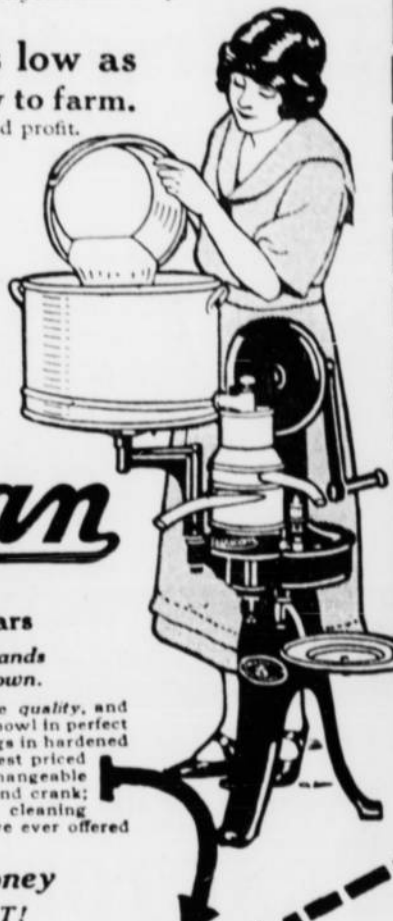
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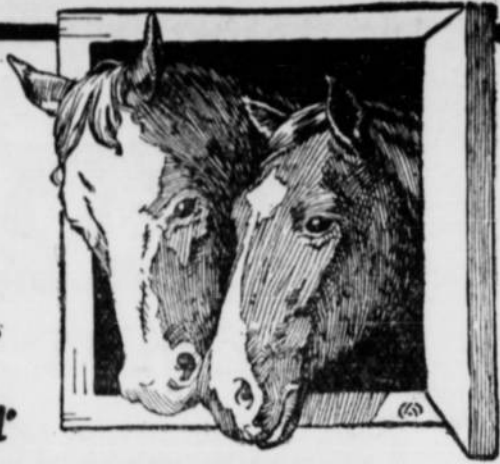
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It pays to read the *Classified section*, pages 27-30



very heavy application of well-rotted manure every spring.

Propagation

I find it is not advisable to purchase large supplies of bush fruit roots to set out as it is a very expensive undertaking, and the variety may not be suitable for the conditions of the district concerned. It is best to buy a limited quantity and from them to propagate the number required. This is a very simple matter with raspberries as they spread profusely by means of root-stocks. All currants grow readily from cuttings made from one-year-old wood cut into pieces about eight inches long. It is a more difficult matter to raise young gooseberry roots but they can be raised by layering. By layering is meant the bending over of a growing stem into a small hole scooped into the soil. The stem is put

into this hole and is covered up with soil, but the tip is left out to grow up. The part of the stem so covered will root and can be severed from the main root and removed when well established.

I am positively sure that given reasonable care, bush fruits can be grown satisfactorily anywhere in the three western provinces.

Experiments With Wild Fruits

By way of experiment I have set out a new shelter-belt in which I am setting out a mixture of hazel nuts, high bush cranberries, saskatoon berries, choke cherries, etc., which I brought from the woods about 25 miles away. I believe these wild fruits can be grown successfully around the farm home, and if not useful for fruit purposes, they are at least very ornamental.

Success with Fruit at the M.A.C.

By Prof. F. W. Brodrick

A SMALL fruit plantation was set out at the Manitoba Agricultural College the same autumn (1913) that work was started in that institution on its present site. From the initial planting of a number of selected native plum trees the plantation has been increased in size from year to year as means and circumstances would permit.

It might be pointed out that the fruit plantation at the Agricultural College has not been developed on a strictly commercial basis, but an effort is being made to test out the commercial possibilities of a number of varieties of apples, plums and small fruits.

The results obtained at the college are valuable as varieties that would prove hardy and satisfactory on the heavy soil at Winnipeg, would undoubtedly give good results at many other points throughout the prairie West. Although some failures have been sustained and the results have not always been as promising as might be desired, the results on the whole are very encouraging.

The plantation at the Agricultural College might be regarded as an outdoor laboratory where experimental tests in hardiness, quality and productiveness of various classes of fruits are being carried on. Naturally, in some cases the results are unsatisfactory, and if, after repeated tests, the tree or plant continues unsatisfactory, it is discarded and a new tree is put in its place.

Best Work With Apples

Some of the most encouraging work in fruits at the college has been with apples. In 1924 some 57 varieties were under test in the college orchard, and in 1925 this was increased to 123 varieties.

Results with the large or standard apples are somewhat indefinite, and it will be a few years yet before accurate results are obtained with these larger varieties.

During recent years the results with crab apples have been very satisfactory, and the yield with some varieties would indicate that they offer good commercial possibilities. A number of the Saunders' hybrids, such as the Osman, Tony, Alberta, Charles and Robin, have produced heavy yields of fruit of good quality a number of years in succession. These are excellent jelly crab apples, and also very satisfactory when preserved. A number of Russian crab apples of recent introduction, under the names of Dolgo, Olga and Amur, have yielded well and given very satisfactory returns. The yield of the various varieties of crab apples during the past season has been very satisfying indeed.

Some interesting work is under way with the object of developing varieties of apples better suited to our western conditions by means of crossing or hybridization. A beginning was made in this work in 1924 and continued and its scope increased in 1925. In 1924 nine distinct crosses involving some 1,300 pollinations were made, using a number of the most

promising hybrid crab apples as the one parent. These were pollinated with pollen from a number of good standard varieties growing at the Experimental Station at Vineland, Ont. A very fair degree of success attended this first year's work, and several hundred hybrid seedlings were grown in 1925 from crosses made the year previous.

In 1925 this work of cross pollination was expanded some 20 distinct crosses were made and a total of over 7,000 pollinations secured. Over 10,000 seeds have been procured from these crosses which will be sown in 1926, and which should provide excellent material for future selection work and which may give some productions of value.

Testing Improved Native Plums

The work with plums has possibly not made the progress that has been made with apples, but encouraging results have been obtained with a number of improved types of hardy native forms, and a number of plum sand-cherry hybrids. In 1924 there were 43 varieties of plum hybrids on trial on the college grounds. In 1925 the number was increased to 100. Such varieties as Cheney, Mammoth and Assiniboine, have given every good results from the standpoint of yield, and have proven hardy in most situations where they have been planted. The Compass cherry has proven one of the most satisfactory types of these plum-sand cherry crosses.

Questions Hardiness of Hybrids

The Hansen hybrids such as Sapa, Opata and Sansota, yield quantities of fruit of very good quality but have not proven hardy in all situations. The Tom Thumb which is also one of Hansen's productions began bearing when small, and has been prolific for a number of years. These hybrids can be grown most successfully in bush form by practicing a system of renewal each year.

The small fruits such as raspberries, currants and strawberries, are productive and give good results when given reasonable care. They offer the greatest promise from a commercial standpoint in prairie fruit growing, and should find their way into the gardens of many western homes to afford supplies of fresh fruit for table use.

Improvement work is also being carried on with small fruits and such new varieties of raspberries as the Latham, Ohta and Newman have recently found their way into our plantations from the hands of the originators.

Considerable interest of late has centered around the production of strawberries, particularly those of the everbearing type. The Duluth, a production of the fruit breeding farm at Excelsior, Minn., is finding its way alongside of the Progressive and other well-tried everbearing varieties. With proper consideration to the question of suitability of varieties and methods of culture, fruit growing presents a most interesting and profitable side line to our people living on western farms.

Marquis Comes to a Hurdle
Continued from Page 8

described. These two were grown in comparative field plot trials in 1922, 1923 and 1924. The results for 1924 were lost in the fire of March 13, 1925, as well as all of the seed reserve except about four bushels of No. 7, and four pounds of No. 70, so there are no comparative results for 1924 and 1925. The yields for 1922 and 1923 were as follows:

		Yield per acre		
Variety	Sask. No.	1922	1923	Ave.
Marquis	7	30.5	43.7	37.1
Marquis	70	27.7	44.2	36.0

It will be noticed that the difference in yield is 1.1 bushels in favor of No. 7 for the two years, and further, that this difference is caused by a difference of 2.8 bushels in 1922, which was a fairly dry season. In 1923, a wet season, No. 70 won out by half a bushel per acre. This superiority of the old strain over the new in a somewhat unfavorable season, can be ascribed to the fact that the old strain is not as uniform as the new and different types of plants showed varying ability to resist adverse conditions. In a favorable season like 1923, the evenness, newer strain had a slight advantage. In 1924, another dry season, No. 7 again excelled No. 70 in yield, in some degree, but the exact figures were destroyed, as stated.

The whole question as to the desirability of extreme uniformity within a variety, particularly as it relates to Marquis wheat and Banner oats, two of our most important crops, will be fully discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, to be held at McDonald College, Quebec, in June, 1926.

Without doubt, the discussion will prove both interesting and profitable if enough practical growers of seed grain are in attendance. It is to be hoped and confidently to be expected that a rational policy will be adopted, which will maintain reasonably high standards of purity, but which will not attempt to enforce strict uniformity to such a degree as to interfere with the practical work of producing registered seed.

Saskatchewan University Policy

In the meanwhile, the policy of this department will be to increase Marquis, Saskatchewan 70 as rapidly as possible and to compare it in field trials with Saskatchewan 7, Ottawa 15, Wheelers' 10B, Mitchell's and other strains of Marquis.

During the present season we are not registering any of our Marquis wheat for distribution.

As stated, the fire destroyed all but four bushels of our Elite Stock of Marquis, Saskatchewan 7. We therefore purchased first generation registered seed from two leading growers of Marquis, Saskatchewan 7—Thomas Bennett, of Laura, and Ed. Ewert, of Drake, who had obtained Elite Stock from us in 1924, and had produced a good, clean crop. We proceeded to hand-pick this seed before planting, then hand-rogued the fields at harvest time, and hand-picked the seed crop for distribution. This seed would rank, under the rules and regulations, as Second Generation Registered, as the seed is set back one generation each time it changes hands.

Owing to the great amount of selection work done with this seed, we feel that it is better than the usual run of second generation seed, and it would be misleading to call it that. We are, therefore, not registering the crop this year, but distributing it simply as commercial seed of No. 1 grade.

We succeeded in raising about 150 bushels of No. 7 from the four bushels of Elite Stock salvaged from the fire in 1925. This will be increased for distribution in 1926. Whether it will be distributed as Elite Stock or not will depend upon the decision arrived at at the McDonald College meeting in 1926, with respect to the question of uniformity.

By the winter of 1927-28, we should be able to begin distribution of No. 70,

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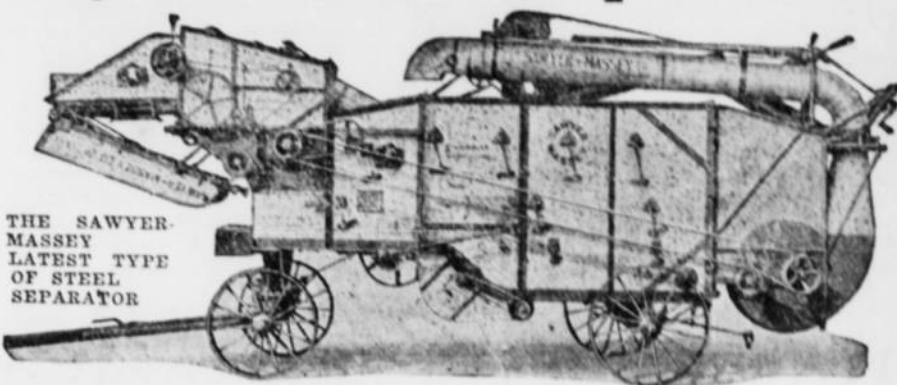
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DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
OTTAWA

providing that it gives satisfactory results in comparison with No. 7 and other strains during 1926 and 1927.

This department has also made about 2,000 single plant selections from No. 7, which will be grown in the plant-breeding nursery and studied with a view to finding new strains superior to the old. If any of the strains developed in our plant-breeding nursery or introduced from other seed growers and plant breeders prove, after a thorough test of not less than three years, to be better than No. 7, we will proceed to increase the one which proves itself to be best.

In other words, we will use all of our facilities for increasing and distributing any strain that is definitely proved to be better than our Marquis, Saskatchewan 7, by properly conducted scientific tests.

Routes for Canadian Grain

Continued from Page 7

that short period of use, interest will have to be earned on the cost of the plant. Anyone familiar with the grain export trade knows upon what a narrow margin business is done.

Moreover, all reports agree that vessels of a special type are needed to withstand floating ice. This means a ship of added cost and lessened capacity. The problem at once arises where such boats could be profitably employed the remainder of the year in competition with the less costly and more commodious vessels in general use. Further the evidence before the Senate committee states the preferred draft is a vessel drawing 17 feet. Vessels of this size play a very small part in ocean trade. Vessels of this

draft are much less efficient than vessels of from 24 to 27 feet draft. It is well recognized today that navigational efficiency for cargo vessels is found in ships drawing when loaded from 25 to 28 feet. Insurance charges upon the cargoes and upon the hulls of the vessels trading into Hudson Bay would be very much higher than even that placed upon vessels entering the St. Lawrence, where there is approximately an additional charge of 5 per cent. of the average ocean freight on wheat.

Finally, it is one thing to build a railway and harbor works, as many seaports in Canada have found out, and quite another thing to persuade business to leave its familiar channels and go that way. Established ports are highly organized and in sharp competition with each other to secure and

handle traffic. There is no city at Port Nelson and no organized commercial enterprise peculiarly interested in its development. This of course may come but that will take time.

For these reasons, I see no large immediate gains coming to the grain growers from the completion of the project, but in fact the evidence is that the Dominion government will have a bill to foot as a result of its construction that will fall upon the taxpayers of Canada.

Deepening the St. Lawrence

The situation with respect to the construction of a proposed ocean going channel via the St. Lawrence is not unlike that of the Hudson Bay route. In 1913, the construction of a ship canal to replace the Welland Canal was begun. Up to date there has been a direct outlay of over \$34,000,000, not counting the interest charges, and it is estimated that the total cost will exceed \$100,000,000. The depth was originally placed at 25 feet, but has since been increased. Now there is a proposal before the people of Canada and of the United States to construct a deep water canal from Montreal into Lake Ontario, and to link this up with the New Welland Canal to give a ship canal into the upper lakes. Associated with the scheme is the development of power. There appears to be no doubt that the power side of the enterprise is sound from a pecuniary standpoint if we wish to export Canadian power to the United States and that the river might be developed for power alone in such a manner as to leave the way open at a later date for a ship channel if one is desired. But the scheme as it stands is to develop both at the present time.

I confine myself here to the navigational aspects of the venture, and will take into consideration only costs properly chargeable to navigation. The cost chargeable to navigation for a 25-foot channel from Montreal to Lake Ontario will total ultimately, I believe, at least \$175,000,000. If built with a 30-foot depth, the cost will be much larger since the channels between the Great Lakes, and, with a couple of exceptions, the harbors in the Great Lakes are at present not greater than 22 feet in depth. Fundamentally, without considering the division of costs between the United States and Canada, the dilemma that faces the project is this: a 25-foot channel would allow only vessels loaded to about 22½ or 23 feet to enter or leave the lakes. The route would be limited to the smaller, less efficient and especially the slower ocean-going vessels. As opposed to the more rapid transportation via the railways and Atlantic ports, it is doubtful if they could attract sufficient tonnage at a low enough rate to stand a toll that would provide payment for the annual carrying charges; that is, that would yield enough savings to make the scheme sound economically. Unless it could do that, it would mean a subsidized enterprise. On the other hand, a 30-foot channel, while it would increase navigational efficiency—allow the large cargo boats to come in—would increase the total costs of construction to such an enormous degree that it would more than eat up the savings secured from lower navigation rates; the interested tolls would be heavier than the savings made by increased efficiency.

A Gigantic Subsidy

The proponents of the scheme, however, silently assume that the new channel will be free of tolls and that the taxpayers of Canada and of the United States will pay the interest on the capital expenditure necessary, and the annual costs of operation and repair. That is, a gigantic subsidy would be donated to the users of the route.

The Canadian attitude to the project is conditioned by the fact that the New Welland Canal, building as I have said at an expenditure of over \$100,000,000, will not be of much use unless the St. Lawrence project is executed. Here you have the same situation as with respect to the Hudson Bay route. Large expenditures already made and an argument that in order not to lose money already expended, we must resign ourselves to further expenditures willy-nilly, with increasing burdens

How 6¢ extra for spraying rewarded an Ontario farmer



A Niagara Peninsula farmer has a ten year old peach tree that never bore a salable crop until last year when he decided to spray his trees four times. It took only six cents' worth of spray per tree. And the fruit on this ten year old tree alone brought him \$12.00.

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Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Busch.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"(other mod.)"	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 4.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"(other mod.)"	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 8.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willy-Knight 4.....	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willy-Knight 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc



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upon the taxpayer. Incidentally, observe in connection with the St. Lawrence route that these expenditures are being made chiefly in the province of Ontario avowedly to give that province ocean ports. There has really been no demand from the West for the New Welland Canal, though the chief claims made for it is that it will reduce the cost of the transportation of western wheat.

The Case for the Maritimes

This brings me to the complaints that are being registered by the cities of Quebec, St. John and Halifax. Logically and morally, I believe their position is absolutely unattackable. Transportation ventures, all purporting to be for the national benefit, are being or have been subsidized right and left by our national government. On the basis of political promises, on the ground of transportation subsidies given elsewhere, in the very words setting forth the reasons for the construction of what are now the national railways, our sister provinces by the sea and the city of Quebec have a right to feel that their claims have not received full consideration. The promises which the people of Canada endorsed by the election of 1904 have not been implemented.

But it is a mistake to lay the blame upon the railway executives of the country; the Grand Trunk made a start at assuming its obligations and went broke; we can hardly expect the present management to shoulder the burden and responsibility, for it would affect the C.P.R., of putting in what they maintain are unremunerative rates even

though they may be nationally desirable.

We cannot expect the Board of Railway Commissioners to order the railways to make rates that the latter can show are not remunerative in order to subsidize Canadian routes. Valuable as its function is there are metes and bounds to what it can accomplish. The only way by which a volume of grain shipments can be set flowing to Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports is through parliament frankly subsidizing the route. The method of accomplishment would be (1) to have the Board of Railway Commissioners make a thorough investigation and determine a rate that would not cause loss to the railways; (2) determine at what rates grain should reach tidewater in order to compete with the American range of ports; (3) the difference between these two figures would have to be made up by a rebate to the exporter using Canadian lines and seaports; (4) the burden of making these rebates would have to fall upon the Dominion treasury; (5) such rates should come into effect with the closing of the St. Lawrence River, and would remain available each year until the opening of that channel in the spring. This is the only method I know of by which the maritime seaports can hope to share in a large way in the export of Canadian grain. At that, it must be pointed out that by this method, these ports could only hope to deflect a part of the grain that now goes by United States channels. New York is a great port into which the vessels of every nation trade. Her demands for grain in parcel lots as bottom cargo would continue even if a lower rate were necessary to secure it. But on the other hand, it would be possible by subsidizing the routes to Canadian ports to take away from her shipments going in full cargoes. The grain tramps would come quite as easily to Halifax as to New York or Philadelphia.

If the people of Canada wish to utilize their own ports east and west, this is the course they will have to pursue. Economic protectionism has been part of the policy of Canada for 46 years. The doctrine of the development by protection of infant industries has been preached incessantly—a subsidy to encourage the maritime ports would be in accord with the logic of that policy. My interest at the present moment does not lie in recommending that that policy should be pursued or that on the other hand the complaints of the maritime provinces should be ignored. I have simply attempted to analyze the present situation with regard to conflicting schemes and projects of transportation.

Rival Parties Court British Farmers

Continued from Page 14

At Aberdeen, on February 4, 251 pedigree Angus bulls were sold at an average of a trifle under £51. The top price was £399, paid for a year-old bull, while an Argentine purchaser bought a three-year-old bull for £199. A notable feature of this sale was that the Department of Agriculture of the Irish Free State bought 60 head of good type bulls for crossing purposes.—Walter Biffen, Somerset, England, February, 8, 1926.

Figure Puzzle Contest

Important Announcement

This is to notify those who are working on the second puzzle that the last day for mailing is March 13, 1926. Your solution will not be accepted if it bears the post-mark of March 14, or any later date.

It certainly looks like a very close race for the Grand Prize. However, unless some unforeseen circumstances prevent us, we will publish a complete list of all prize winners, including winners of the "Special Prizes," in the April 1 issue. If this is impossible it will appear in the following issue.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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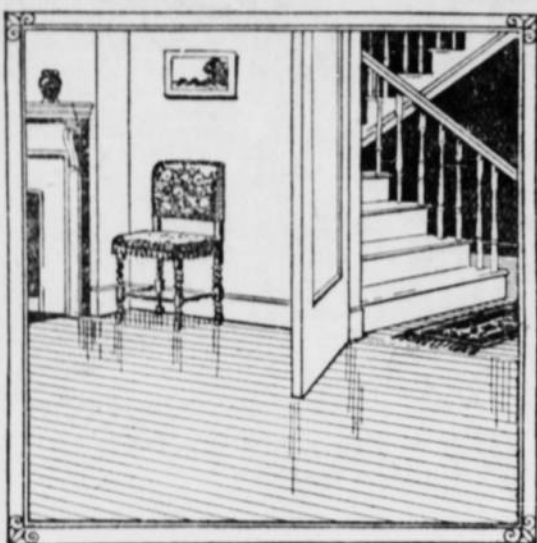
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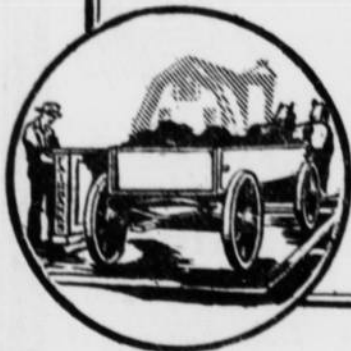
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"Bargain Hunters"

We have been getting letters from almost every district in the West during the past month from Guide readers, telling us of the splendid bargains they have found in the "Farmers' Market Place."

We cannot give a complete list of these bargains but they include several good farms, tractors, all breeds of cockerels, seed oats, a well-drilling outfit, weanling pigs, honey, Marquis wheat, hatching eggs, a Percheron stallion, Guinea fowl, and pure-bred bulls.

One of our readers advertised a new

Moline corn planter, never used and complete for \$30. Mrs. Neil McEwan, of Alexander, Manitoba, said when she read it: "Think of this machine selling for one-quarter of the original price! How opportune! How seasonable—just when spring is approaching."

It will pay you to read the offerings listed in our classified section. You may be unable to purchase just what you want, but this problem is easily solved by inserting "a want ad." in The Guide. You will save the cost many times over. For further information see page 27.

The Treasure of Ho

By L. Adams Beck

(Continued from last week)

What Has Happened so Far

John Mallerdean, whose ancestors had also lived in China, worked in the Customs office in Peking. Tired of the summer heat and his duties, he took his Chinese servant and went to the mountains for a holiday. There, in the August Peace Temple, he met a mysterious priest who recognized the locket he wore, and who called him by name. That night, while sleeping, John Mallerdean had a curious experience. He witnessed, as through a film of years, the meeting of his ancestor, John Mallerdean, and Captain Vernon, an evil man, who loved Dorothy Keith. The latter had, several years previously, been secretly married to Mallerdean. Keith had promised Vernon certain treasures and his daughter in marriage. Then the scene changed and he saw the conflict of wills between Vernon and Mallerdean, with the latter worsted. He saw, too, in the dream, Mallerdean plunge a dagger into the heart of his young wife rather than leave her to the mercy of the evil Vernon who had already planned Mallerdean's death and the securing of the hidden treasure of gems.

LIVID, with his face working like a beast's, Vernon said no word but made the last signal. And in a second a cloth was flung over Mallerdean's head and drawn in a slip-knot about the neck. There was a choking cry as he fell beating the air with his hands, and one of the Chinese put a heavy knee on his throat and looked up dumbly for further orders from his master.

How that face changed! How the hidden writing of hell flashed out legible in its white glare of joy.

"Good!" he cried. "Bind the hands too—he is a young man, young and lusty. Bravely done! Stronger, stronger—while I look to the lady!"

I saw him raise a knife such as sailors carry in the seaport towns; and his teeth showed in a line of white from the retracted lips. Again the lights dwindled, and storm and shadows possessed the evil place. Then in a dim flicker of the dying fire, I saw them dragging something dark and heavy from the open door into the night, while the woman lay not ten feet from me with the smile of which no cruelty could rob her. In one last leap of the flame I saw an awful face with its beastlike grin pressed upon the window-panes for a moment as they passed outside, and as the eyes met mine and for the first time seemed aware of my presence, the wound burst out again upon my forehead and I pitched forward upon the stone floor, not fainting, but absolutely collapsing in the grip of a fear that was inhuman and deadly.

A wet dawn straggled faintly up out of the east; the wind had raved itself into exhaustion and a gentle ceaseless rain like a broken-hearted weeping fell all around me. I struggled to my feet. I lay in the courtyard at the foot of the steps, where I had fallen: my left knee felt stiff and strained, and a cut crossed my temple. There was no snow—the rain was warm and kind. Had I walked in my sleep—had I dreamed? I hobbled up the steps and walked into the hall of worship. There was no baggage; the stillness of centuries, the smell of dead incense brooded there immovably, and the colossal Buddha, half lost in the shadows of the roof, bowed his age-long peace over the little transient flicker of the lamp at his feet.

I looked at the place where I had seen the fire burning. No sign of it—the dust—the sand of the sea of Time—lay undisturbed.

The stiffness went off as I moved and I went slowly about, searching carefully for any trace of the scene branded on my brain. None—none! Could a nightmare be so detailed—so vivid? Or was it a frightful truth?

As I stood, revolving the strange thing deeply, I heard soft footsteps crossing the hall, and the priest came out of the room adjoining where he lived. His head was bowed: he muttered what might have been a prayer as he came, passing a long rosary through his fingers. On seeing me he stopped short and the beads fell at his side. I saw his eyes travel slowly to the cut on my forehead and to my wet clothes, my haggard looks. Without any sign of astonishment he spoke:

"You have seen."

No question: an assertion.

"I have seen," I said. "Was it true?"

"It was true."

"Then if so, where are they now? Where have they gone?"

He laughed—a strange laugh. There is a bird in China that laughs like that in the woods at some ghostly joke that touches his unknown humor.

"If I could tell where they have gone I should know more than even the Blessed One, the Exalted Lord, vouchsafed to say. They have gone whither their karma led them along the road of implacable justice. Perhaps in other lives they are even now atoning or receiving their reward. You have the appearance of a wise man. Do not ask idle questions."

But I would be neither annoyed nor deflected from my questions.

"If you know this much, you know more, and I will have the truth. What is this scene of horrors that I saw here last night? If it happened a century ago, how is it that I saw and heard it last night? If it is an illusion you have called up by some wicked magic—and I know some of your people have the gift of bewildering the brain—then tell me the truth; for I warn you that I will never give up until I get the truth, and the more so because a man of my own blood was apparently concerned in it."

He saw I was in earnest. He stood with his eyes fixed on the ground, considering. I waited his time. At last he raised his head.

"It is the hour for prayer and your wound needs attention and rest. Come to me in my room this evening as the sun sinks and I will tell you what I know, and will show you certain things that it will take time to bring from their hidden places."

He moved on to the altar. I bowed and turned away. No use to press him then.

When I had changed my things and dressed the cut, and Yin had made me some tea, I lay down to rest and fell into a deep and undreaming sleep. Indeed I slept for almost the whole day, for when the boy brought me my mid-day food, I ate it and fell asleep again the moment it was done.

It was almost evening when I woke, refreshed in mind and body—strengthened, steadied, ready for anything. But for the priest's words I believe I should then have set the whole vision down as the result of the blow on my head. I had read Francis's book, "Delusions Caused by Injuries to the Head," and, conscious that archives of horrible stories might be compounded of these ingredients, I don't hesitate to say that would have been my conclusion, and that I might even have pieced out the trains of thought that had started my vision. However, as the sun touched the western horizon I went to the priest's room fully prepared to meet him on any point.

He was sitting with a rough table before him and certain papers on it, and rose and bowed ceremoniously, standing until I took my seat in the strange, primeval place. There was a window filled with beautiful stone tracery, all interwoven dragons and monsters of cloud or ocean. The walls were rough stone, the floor the same. It might have been a cave. Indeed, in one corner I saw ferns growing, and a shoot of some wild vine had found footing in a crevice near the ceiling and hung a great drapery down that side of the wall. Small grey lizards crept about, flicking very successfully at the flies. The door into the weird hall of worship stood open.

He began in his refined Chinese of which I omit the many honorifics. "You desire to know the meaning of what you saw last night. It was illusion, and yet truth also."

"Explain," I said briefly.

"It was truth in that it happened in that very place more than a century ago. It was illusion, because you saw it as one sees a reflection in water. But what truth and illusion are and where they separate, who can tell?"

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He meditated a moment, then continued:

"In the days when this thing happened, this temple was in imperial disfavor. There were no priests but one, and he an old man who would not desert the service of the Exalted Buddha. On a certain day he received what he believed to be an imperial message. It was written with the vermilion pencil. He was to provide shelter for an English gentleman well known in China because he had saved the life of the late Emperor Ch'ien-lung in a painful disease. And shelter also for another Englishman travelling with his daughter and servants. And their commands were to be obeyed. No reason was given. He obeyed, as we obey in China, without question. But he marvelled because it was winter and the snow heavy on the ground, and in the forests.

"So, a few days later, came the Englishman who had served the Emperor, with his servants and wrapped in fables like a great lord, and what he did the priest could not tell for by day he never saw him. And two days after him in the grey twilight came the other Englishman with his daughter, and following them a man of the mixed blood. The father and daughter he placed in the hall of worship, for they had much precious baggage, and for the woman he made a sleeping place in the loft beside the head of the Holy One, because she would be near her father."

He paused here and opened a yellowed paper of the sort used still by the Court in Peking, commanding the priest of the Temple of the August Peace to do as he had told me. It was dated and looked authentic. He went on.

"But the priest was deeply impressed by the fear of the woman and her father of the half-breed who followed them. He feared mischief; for how could he be responsible to the Emperor if harm should happen to the favored ones under his august protection? What to do he knew not, but at last that he might watch, he hid himself in the corner of the gallery that runs behind the head of the Exalted One, and there he saw what you have seen. What could he do—an old man and feeble and in great terror? You know what he beheld. I need not tell it.

"Now, when all was over and the villainous half-breed stood rejoicing in his work, he sent the men who had done his will to drag away and hide the bodies of husband and wife; and, searching with care, he found a box that stood among the baggage heaped in the hall of worship, and he opened it by force and knelt above it, gloating on what was within—it contained such riches as the mind of man may hardly imagine. Great strings of pearls—jade cups, stuffs heavy with gold and such-like toys; and he stood gloating on these, little thinking that any beheld. And leaving the box a moment, he went to the cell hard by where the first Englishman had slept, and returned with his coat and a gold tablet. And when the priest saw the tablet, alone as he was in the upper darkness, he kowtowed humbly for he knew the sacred will of the Emperor written in gold, and understood the greatness of the murdered man.

"So the half-caste villain ripped out the emeralds from the coat and fastened the box, having put a garment of little worth on top to deceive the eye if it were opened. And for awhile he lay and slept. Yes, he slept in that sacred place polluted with blood and with his crimes. So do the devil!"

I listened with breathless attention. What a drama! But nothing hastened the priest. He produced from among the papers and laid before me a small golden tablet with an inscription to the effect that John Mallerdean was to be regarded as having everywhere in the Empire the authority of a Chief Minister, and his concerns were to be forwarded by all loyal subjects with food, shelter, messengers, men and horses wherever he might go, he being under the imperial protection of Ch'ien-lung.

It can be imagined with what interest I saw this priceless family possession. So it was true—the tradition I had always thought a wild exaggeration, to say the least of it, was here

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IT was a little social gathering. Everyone had been called on to entertain, and all had responded with a song or with a selection on some musical instrument. Now it was my turn. I had always been known as a "sit in the corner"—never able to either sing or play. Yet I smiled confidently and took my place at the piano. Then I played—as no one else had played that evening. Ballads! Classical numbers! Popular tunes! For the first time in my life I was the very centre of attraction! They listened—dumbfounded. For a moment, now that I had finished, they remained silent. Then thunderous applause! Then questions. "How did you do it?" they chorused. "You who didn't know a note!" "Who was your teacher?" For a moment the questions overwhelmed me. "Teacher? I never had one," I replied. "I learned by myself at home." They laughed in disbelief. "Laugh if you want," I countered. "I did learn music without a teacher."



was reading a magazine. Suddenly I saw a startling announcement, telling of a new, easy method of quickly learning music—right in your own home—without a teacher. It sounded impossible—it made me wonder—but it didn't cost a cent to find out. So I signed the coupon, and—well, you know the rest.

I chose the piano. And from the very beginning I was playing real notes—like a regular musician! It was great fun!

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substantiated before my eyes. The priest put his hand over it and went on:

"Then this old man, weak and alone, considered what he could do to carry out the will of the Emperor and avenge his honored servant. It is not lawful for a servant of the Exalted Lord to shed even the blood of an animal, much less that of a man, and he was a student of the law which promises ages of punishment and torture to any such transgressor. Yet—so it seemed to him—better even this than that the favored of the Emperor should be unavenged, and this monster pass forth to do further cruelties. I know not if he were right or wrong."

"Right, a thousand times!" I said hotly. "If he felt this, he showed the spirit of a man."

"You cannot judge. You have sat at the feet of another Teacher," he answered, and went on undisturbed.

"So, creeping like a ghost by the sleeping villain he went down through the snow to the room where certain medicines were kept, and there, choosing his ingredients with care, he compounded that poison known as the Draught of Immortality, and having done this, he went to his own cell and lay down as if in a deep sleep.

"And when it was near dawn the villain came, ready for his journey, and he looked in through the window and the priest could feel his eyes on him, and he made as if he slept heavily. But the man waked him and, showing the safe-conduct he had stolen, demanded food and four more men to carry his baggage, saying the others had gone forward and he must follow. And the priest bowed and requested the honor of offering the ceremonial tea to one so favored by the august sovereign."

He paused, as if unwilling to continue. I urged him, breathless with interest. But of the death he would not speak directly. It touched some deep horror in his soul. He resumed after a pause.

"Now, when the men returned from concealing the bodies, that wretch lay on the snow as if struck by lightning. No mark upon him—no sign, but a dead face of horror. And the priest standing before the hall of worship, pointed down to the carrion and bade the men flee for their lives from the vengeance of the Exalted One and of the Emperor—whose hand reached to the very extremities of the empire. And they turned without a word and fled."

He stopped as if the story were ended, but I was prepared with questions that must be answered for much might hang on them.

"How was it you knew this?"—touching my locket.

"Because, when the dawn came and the men were gone, the priest went by a way he knew to the foot of the precipice where The Flying Tiger river leaps to the waterfall. Two of the bodies, the old man's and the girl's, were washed away in the water, but the younger man's had fallen short, and he lay there bruised and broken but noble in death; and, giving him such burial as he could upon the bank, the priest brought back this—"

He produced from beneath the papers a gold watch, heavy and large, enclosed in an outer and separate case of gold, with the Mallerdean arms (the cross with the four smaller crosses), and an inscription inside the case to the effect that it had been given to John Mallerdean as a token of gratitude by Abel Kenne, of Calcutta, merchant. It was attached to a broad fob chain, and a locket with the same arms and an agate seal hung to it. The mystery was explained.

"Then," I asked, "what became of the box containing the jewels and other valuables?"

"They are here. The priest sent a messenger to the imperial footstool announcing what had happened and requesting punishment for his inability to protect the august visitors, and the sacrilege of taking life. But no word came. He waited long, but nothing was heard, and who was he to question the celestial will? Therefore, he invited another priest to take his place in the temple because he was no longer worthy,

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and he went away up into the mountain wilds and there, becoming a solitary, he lived and died in expiation of his crime."

"Another question. There was a child of that marriage. Do you know anything of her?"

"This only. She was placed in the honorable family of Wang, and when she reached her fifteenth year she was wedded to a great minister. It is said there was lately a daughter with black hair and eyes like sapphires in the Li family in Peking. More I know not. And now, since I have answered many questions, may I ask one of my honorable guest? Who are you?"

I felt a reply was his due. I told him as shortly as I could my name, my position and the family history in so far as it concerned John Mallerdean. He listened with the gravest attention; and when I had finished, he spoke in his turn:

"Since more than a century has gone by and these things are unsought, and from the throne no word ever came, it seems to my insignificant judgment that you have the heir's right to them. You shall see them tomorrow. And now it is time for my evening meditation. May I offer you tea?"

The Chinese signal for the dismissal of a guest, but I delayed a moment for the question which interested me most of all.

"Why did I see this wonderful thing? Has it been seen by any other

person, or was it my kindred blood that opened the shut door? I earnestly ask you to speak clearly on this point."

He stood up facing me, a remarkable figure, tall and calm.

"You have a right to what I can tell you. Certainly kindred blood is much and the spirits of the ancestors have strange powers. When you approached this place did no vibrations, no instincts of memory and fear wake in you? But as for the means—what he had seen could never be effaced from the mind of the priest who had seen it. He dreamed of it, brooded over it; it became a part of his life. Also he rightly considered that the knowledge of these things should be preserved. It might be a matter of imperial concern. But he dared not write it. What is written may be seen of any eyes. So he made use of a Buddhist knowledge to preserve and continue the secret, and so made it known to his successor here under an oath that it should be shown only to each successive priest of the temple. This knowledge is a power of the mind whereby one man may make another see what he wills, as if he himself had witnessed it; and by this means many secrets of Buddhist lore are handed down through the ages. And when I came here the secret passed on to me, and I, too, was compelled to see that horror."

"Wonderful. Most wonderful!" I said. "So that, as if in a picture, a thing that has happened may be preserved for ever?"

"Even so. We have all seen—and there have been five successive priests—what you have seen. And as for you—when I saw the trinket at your chain I determined to throw open the gate, knowing that if you were of the same blood, you must see; not otherwise. You have seen. I show you the treasure. There is no more to say."

And he courteously dismissed me. But how it was done he would not tell nor could I guess. In all I have seen of Western hypnotism and its allied arts or sciences, the practitioner and the subject must be together—there is the almost visible influence passing between the two. This had certainly not been the case here as far as I know. But what do I know? In the West we are beginners, stumblers, in these matters. In the Orient they walk with assured steps on a way they have known for ages.

The next day he showed me the ancient box of heavy leather and its contents. There was a string of pearls of extremest beauty—clear mellow lustre of purest water, moonlight crystallized in the ocean. There were four chains of exquisitely carved jewel jade, such work as is not done now in China even for the mighty. There were two of smooth jade of the right young beech-leaf green. There were chains of cord and gold, gold sheaths for the lengthy fingernails of the noble, encrusted with jewels. There was a great loose sapphire, blue as the ocean in a calm. There was a cup of jade and crystal of amazing workmanship with the Imperial dragon in gold for a handle. I could imagine that as the object of frantic competition among the connoisseurs of the West. There were—but why write an inventory? Only the jewels and objects of art had survived—among them a magnificent landscape of the Tang period, worth untold gold to any museum as I well knew.

But the furs were moth-eaten, the precious gold and silver brocades were tarnished. Only the loveliness of their design and texture was left them—the rest was lost beyond hope of restoration, as I judged.

Lastly, he displayed six glorious cabochon emeralds, deep and green as the stillest deeps of ocean. And then I spoke my mind.

"These things," I said, "are not mine, if any direct descendant of John Mallerdean lives and can claim them. You say there is a girl in Peking descended from that marriage. When I return I shall make it my business to trace every link of the chain. The watch and the locket and seal I will take. I think I may fairly lay claim to these unless another claims them, and besides they may help my search. Do you agree with my decision?"

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Doctors say that four out of five people suffer from some form of catarrhal trouble. Doctors say, moreover, that it is an insidious scourge whose presence is often quite unsuspected by its victim but whose effects are all the more serious because they are consequently allowed to go unchecked.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. Usually it begins with a simple cold in the head. Commencing in the nostrils, it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the head, the nose, the throat, the lungs and stomach. Thence it spreads its poison through the blood all over the body, sapping the bodily energy and weakening the powers of resistance to disease and germ-spread illness. This diagram shows how the catarrhal infection spreads into all the minute passages and channels of the respiratory system, till the inflamed tissues choke the tiny airways.



How to Know Catarrh

If you catch one cold after another; if your eyes are inflamed and watery; if there is a huskiness of the voice; if there is a constant discharge from the nose, forming scabs, or the dropping of phlegm into the throat, causing frequent spitting of white, yellowish or greenish mucus, with an offensive breath; if there is difficulty in breathing with the mouth closed, or loss of the sense of smell or taste, you may know you have catarrh. If you have catarrh of the throat, you will feel hoarseness, sore throat, weakness of voice, frequent desire to clear throat, etc. Catarrhal deafness brings failure of hearing, noises in the head, ringing, roaring and popping. None of these symptoms should be neglected, because it cannot be too strongly urged that catarrh will spread its ill-effects through the whole of your body.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

Having seen how catarrh inflames the membranes in all the minute passages and channels, it is evident that the only way to effect a remedy is to employ some healing element which can actually reach the parts that are infected. Obviously ointments cannot do this, nor can liquid sprays reach

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35

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O-Cedar Mop

Polish Mop

With the inflexible sense of justice that is a mark of the Chinese he agreed fully. If he could give any aid he promised it. He put the watch with its appendages at once into my hand, and together we repacked the box and stored it away in its dusty hiding place in the loft above the head of the golden Buddha.

"This," I said, "must be what they called the treasure of Ho. For the present let it rest. And show me no more visions for they are unwholesome for mind and body. I have come here for rest, and this dreadful thing has shaken me to the soul."

He promised gravely and I saw no more visions at that time. I passed my days quietly, studying, fishing in the wild river, climbing, and many times considering the possibility of a search for this girl who shared my blood, now lost like a drop of water in the ocean of the millions of China. I knew enough history to know that the great Emperor Ch'ien-lung had been succeeded on the dragon throne by his very worthless and ineffectual son Chia Ching, and that therefore this horrible episode must have taken place in his reign; but not an inch of my way could I see.

For a month I stayed and went in and out of the hall of worship in perfect serenity. For I knew it was haunted by no unhappy ghosts. They had long passed on their way to peace—the doors of sleep and silence had swung and shut them in, and from them there was nothing to fear. They were beyond even pity. But though they disturbed me no more I knew, and could not tell how I knew, that there was an urge in my blood I had never known before. It concerned the girl. She was theirs, a sorrowful memory of a great crime; and if theirs, mine also, a responsibility, a duty, something painful in the background of my mind that would give me no peace until I had sifted the matter. I knew that. Though I tried to forget, it was there.

On the bright morning when I left the temple for the world, I stood looking up through the pines at the terraces of the buildings rising above me. The priest was at the first steps. The sunlight fell through the trees on his sad Mongolian features and the deep yellow of the robe he wore. In spite of the sunshine an air of sealed mystery held the place like something hidden in the clench of a strong hand.

For me—I have seen so much of the inner life of the Orient that I accepted the thing exactly as I had seen it and the priest confirmed it, only resolving that I could never possess myself of those riches if the woman still lived who had the better right. That was plain justice. And if I could find her I would not leave her among an alien people but by her own choice. The fate of a woman may be very terrible in China—not by any means what I should choose for a daughter of my own people. As I turned to go, the priest made a sign and I ran up the steps to him again.

"Take this," he said, "I had forgotten it. It is the ornament the girl wore about her neck. An imperial jade dragon. It may help you in your search. And take also the blessing of the Excellent One upon a purpose which is just and rightful. And go in peace. Also if you need aid that I can give, it is yours."

He laid in my hand a small dragon of the most costly green jade, but with this peculiarity—that a vein of rose jade ran through the stone and had been cleverly utilized by the cutter in the wings of the beast. A freak of nature which might not happen once in a thousand years and an amulet such as any woman might love! A small gold ring inserted at the back made it a pendant. And also on the back were the two characters which signify honor and long life. The last prediction had certainly not come true.

I accepted both gifts with gratitude and sprang down the pathway again to overtake Yin who was stolidly leading on. The pines closed their impenetrable gloom behind me like the shutting of a gate.

The past was past. I went on in ignorance to meet the strange future.

(To be continued next week)

The Grain Growers' Guide

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The Countrywoman

Marking the Months with Comfort

ELSEWHERE on this page appears a little article by Ruby Levin, which merits the thoughtful consideration of farm women. Mrs. Levin tells how she carried out a determination to add conveniences and comforts to her home.

A great many women intend to some day have labor savers, and extra little comforts they need for their home. They plan for the future, while in the meantime the days and months slip swiftly by without definite accomplishment along the line of that ambition. Now is the time they are needed to save strength that is precious.

One cause for the delay is the dread of expense. In many instances this will not be as great as is expected. When everything is figured out it will be found that the expenditure is one that is justified many times over. In some cases very good home-made substitutes will do. Some comforts cost practically nothing except time and thought of the man and woman who are making the home.

Another cause is a false sense of unimportance of these things. They are made to wait while other things are secured.

The suggestion for some one thing, no matter how small, to be added each month, is a splendid one. Taken individually, they may seem trivial, but at the end of the year the farm woman will be able to regard her collection with just pride.

Starting in a Small Way

Until recently farming has been strictly the man's sphere, and woman finds little encouragement (even from her own sex) when she attempts to invade it. But men have had to accept us in the business world. Why not in farming?

Many farm women whose husbands are engaged in raising grain crops are carrying on poultry-raising and gardening as a side-line and are making good. Some are venturing into bee-keeping and finding it profitable; besides attending to their duties as housewife and mother.

A few days ago I had the privilege of reading a letter written by a farm woman of the West, who is interested in gardening. She stated that in the past two years she had found ready sale for all the vegetables she could raise. Some few she sold fresh from the garden, but found her best "line" was canned vegetables. She took orders for the winter's supply from her town customers, and had more orders than she could fill. Consequently, she is planning a bigger and better garden than ever for this year.

I find an attitude quite common in farm women who are raising poultry or vegetables for the market, to increase and broaden their activities year by year. A fact which surely indicates that they are finding the work profitable.

Since reading the Countrywoman's article in The Guide of February 10, I have broached the subject of farming for women to several of the outstanding poultry-raisers and gardeners among the farm women of my own locality. Without exception they agree that given a liking for the work, a determination to make good and a goodly measure of common sense, any woman can succeed in branches of farming as are well within her limitations, such as poultry-raising, gardening, beekeeping and fruit-farming.

A few women are operating wheat farms and ranches quite successfully, but I believe they are exceptions rather than the rule. For in spite of modern machinery and up-to-date farm equipment, the hard work entailed is beyond the strength of the average woman.

I find the skeptics among those who know nothing whatever about the work or among those who have attempted it in a half-hearted way, and, naturally, made a failure. Chickens will not thrive unless properly cared for at

the proper time, and vegetables won't grow unless hoed and weeded in season.

Then, too, a great many amateurs make the mistake of trying to start on a large scale before they really understand conditions. It is much better to begin carefully in a small way and gradually expand the business as opportunities for profit in some particular branch are presented.

Isolation and lack of amusements and recreation have undoubtedly been strong factors against women going farming "on their own" in the past, but rural free mail delivery, telephones, radio, and last but not least, the "divver," have overcome these drawbacks to a great extent.—Mrs. R. C. Phillips.

Women Farmers in South Africa

The subject of women going into farming as a business is receiving some attention in South Africa. The Homestead, a small magazine devoted to farm women's interests, carried recently an article on this subject. It contains some statements which will interest farm women in Canada.

The author of the article claims that: "South Africa is the best coun-



Sister Margaret Slachta, head of the Hungarian Social Sisters, and the first woman to sit in the Hungarian parliament, who has been visiting in Western Canada during the past six months.

try for women simply because of the native, for in Australia, Canada and New Zealand the hardships of ordinary domestic existence sap a woman's energies, leaving her none for outside work. In this country women are spared domestic drudgery and so have energy for other work."

Canada does lack a supply of cheap native labor, and it also lacks an appreciable number of women who have private incomes. Here, almost all women who are working or conducting a business of any kind have to depend on their own work for a livelihood. The South African writer refers to "women with small incomes of £100 or more, or with about £500 capital, and enough to keep them going until their farms are established." It is to this class of women that she thinks farming will make an especial appeal.

"In the face of economic pressure it is useless for men to say scornfully



Can You Sing a Song?

By Joseph Morris

Can you sing a song to greet the sun?
Can you cheerily tackle the work to be done?
Can you vision it finished when only begun?
Can you sing a song?

Can you sing a song when the day's half through?
When even the thought of the rest wearies you;
With so little done and so much to do,
Can you sing a song?

Can you sing a song at the close of the day?
When weary and tired, the work's put away;
With the joy that it's done—the best of the pay,
Can you sing a song?

that farming is not for women. In an ideal commonwealth, perhaps, there would be other work for women to do, but under modern conditions, with more women than men in the world, and an increasing number preferring to stay single, many and various outlets for their activities must be found. Women do not all want to be teachers or hospital nurses, nor to go into shops, tea-rooms, offices or banks. And as women become broader in outlook the love of the open air is impelling many to seek outdoor occupations. We have now become familiar with women as gardeners, motor drivers and farmers."

The writer further claims that: "Farming appeals to educated women because of the open air, independent life, and because in itself it is an interesting and varied life. No two days are alike. There is no such thing as monotony on a farm unless a person has a mechanical mind. It is no longer the fool of the family that is put farming. To farm successfully it is necessary to have initiative and intelligence, and to study and follow the discoveries of science, if one does not want to be left behind. Farmers may grumble, but men and women who farm would not choose any other life."

"It is important, however, that women who choose farming as a career should not be in isolated parts of the country. Real pioneering may have its attractions for a woman if she is married, but there is too much to contend against for women alone."

In order to overcome the possible handicap of loneliness, the writer suggests that four, five or six women go together in a joint enterprise. "It is absurd to say," she continues, "that they would not live together amicably. In schools and convents women live together peaceably. It is the idle women who squabble. In a community of six, one could do the poultry, another bees, a third flowers and bulbs, a fourth the dairy work, a fifth perfect fruit and the sixth the house-keeping, or the housekeeping could be taken in turns."

The Way of Resolutions

New Year's Day seems to be the day for good resolutions, but it is said that March 1 finds 95 per cent. of them broken. We wish to start the new year right, hence our resolves, but there is nothing to stop us from making a good resolution any day of the year.

I know a lady who is a needlework enthusiast. She never could see a pretty piece of stamped linen or fancy-work without wanting to buy it, although she knew very well that she had not the time to work it, and that buying it would take all her spare funds. When she had worked at the new piece but a short time she was almost sure to see something else more alluring, and instead of finishing the work started she would invariably buy the new article. Eventually she had a large box full of partly-finished embroidery, tatted, crocheted and knitted work, in addition to some stamped pieces that had not been even started. She resolved last year that she would not purchase any more material until she had completed all that she had on hand.

When her resolution was one year old I chanced to visit her, and found her busily engaged over a piece of linen which she had started when she was at high school. How proud she was when she displayed seven articles that had been completed during the year. She confided to me that this work would never have been done if it had not been for her determination to live up to the resolution which she had made. She was quite proud that she could pass attractive fancy-work displayed for sale without buying some of it.

I made a resolution which could not by any means be called a New Year's resolution, for I made it in September, after threshing was over. There seemed to be so many necessities to

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CITY AND PROVINCE

buy that it looked as if I would never be able to have a few of the "extras" that I wanted. So I resolved that every month I would buy at least one article that I particularly wanted for the house. The first month I purchased a gasoline lamp. Now there were fully one dozen and one places where the money might have gone instead of for that lamp. But I was determined and so I got my lamp. The next month I decided in favor of a pair of good woolen blankets. Again it seemed as if I could not let the money go for them, and I had quite a task sticking to my resolution. Every purchase meant a considerable sacrifice.

I now view my lamp with pride, and on the very hot days in summer I certainly enjoy the benefit of using my gasoline iron. When I open a can my new can-opener is a pleasure to me, and so is my 15 cent spitula (that was all I was able to afford to buy one month). The latter is a wonderful aid when taking cookies out of a pan or when scraping a mixing bowl. I know that I would not have these or many of the other useful articles which help to make my work lighter and pleasanter, and my home more comfortable, if it were not for my resolution.—Ruby M. Levin.

Wheresoever the search after truth begins, there life begins; wheresoever the search ceases, there life ceases.—Ruskin.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

Mrs. J. Holmes, of Asquith, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Ltd., was a visitor to The Guide office during the past week, and reported good progress being made in the formation of the egg and poultry pool.

Mrs. Holmes was elected president at a meeting of 33 delegates from the 36 sub-districts into which the province was divided as a basis of representation. The meeting was held in Regina, on February 18. The other officers are: Vice-president, Mrs. I. Bowen, Wapella; members of the board, Mrs. J. Cameron, Findlater; J. C. Rabourne, Ravenscrag; Mrs. N. Morrison, Spalding; Mrs. C. A. White, Unity.

Five-year contracts have been signed by over 9,500 producers. Last year was the first year of the contract, but sufficient signers was not secured so the provisional board of directors did not take steps to complete arrangements for the pool. It was estimated that at least 33 1-3 per cent. of the eggs and poultry must be under contract to the pool before it could undertake to market the produce. With a permanent board elected now, and with a large number of contracts pouring in to the office each day, definite steps are being taken to complete the organization of the pool.

It is hoped that by the middle of

April the pool will be in a position to accept shipments from contract-signers. Definite announcement of this will be made later. The head office will be located in Regina, and there will probably be a sub-station at Saskatoon.

The Perfect Tax

Theoretically, the perfect tax would be a tax on inaction.

The proper man to tax would be the loafer, not the worker; idle land, not used land; inactive capital, not active capital; lack of enterprise, not enterprise.

Such a tax would not be practical, but it would be a just tax.

Our present taxes are based on an opposite theory. We tax thrift, action, capital, enterprise.

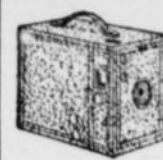
We levy taxes in proportion to ability to pay, which means that the harder a man works, the more we tax him; the more thrifty he becomes, the more we soak him; the more efficient he grows, the more we shake him down.

If I save my money and buy a house, I am taxed; if I waste my money in extravagant living, I am not taxed.

None of our taxes is designed to encourage production by the simple process of discouraging idleness, shiftlessness, inefficiency.

The devil himself could not do a neater job of hobbling the human race.—Hewitts, in The Municipal World.

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Sunday School Teacher: "Now, why should we always tell the truth?"

Willie: "Because then you don't have to remember what you said."

"A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone."—Thoreau.

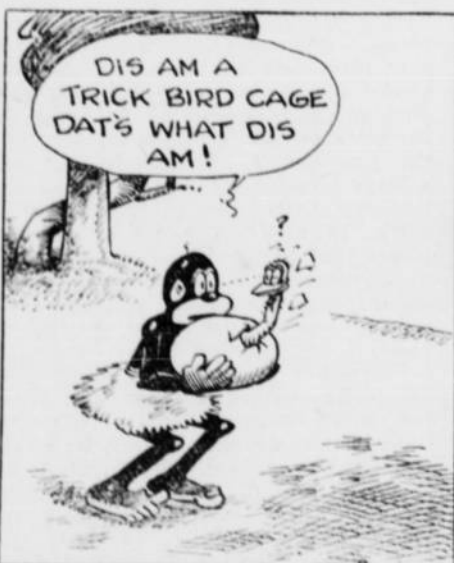
THE ADVENTURES OF DICKY DARE



A SIGHT like this would be enough to make anyone's eyes pop out with amazement, wouldn't it? A little bird no bigger than a pee-wee sitting on a tremendous big egg like this! Bimbo, the silly goofy, thinks the little bird has laid it. By the smile on the bird's face it looks as though he knew the black boy's thoughts and was kidding him along. For as soon as Dicky Dare came up the bird flew off grinning from ear to ear. Bimbo gets quite excited, and, like most little nigger boys, when he gets excited he uses all the big words he can twist his tongue around. Dicky laughs at him and tells him it is an ostrich egg.

N O amount of arguing will convince Bimbo. He saw the little bird and he'd rather believe his own eyes than what Dicky thinks about it. Anyway Dicky said, "Let's lug it back to camp and we'll be eating eggs for the next week."

Well, Bimbo hoisted it on his shoulder, and when he got tired he carried it in his arms. They had to lug that tree-mendous egg half way across the island of Zamboanga. When they came to a hill Bimbo rolled it down and finally they had to cross a river. Luckily the egg floated and Bimbo swam behind it pushing it with his nose.



J UST in sight of camp suspicious noises began to come from inside the thing. Bimbo began to think of all the terrible stories he had heard of bombs with clockwork inside them. Whoever could have put clockwork inside that smooth shell! Poor Bimbo was so scared he did not have courage to carry it a step further and he was afraid to set it down for fear it would explode. Great beads of cold sweat and fear sprang from his brow. A crack appeared in the shell. A downy head peeked through. And then came a long, crooked neck. The young chick, for that's what it was, stared at Bimbo as much as to say, "You're not my mother!"

I F Bimbo had had enough sense to say something to sooth the little ostrich chick, it would have been alright, but the ostrich was just as much afraid as Bimbo was, so he struck right out. Zam! He caught the little coon right on the end of the nose. Bimbo jumped and dropped the egg which broke all to pieces. Dicky had enjoyed the whole performance, and he was immensely pleased with the smart young chick. Here was a real pet. They would train it and have lots of fun with it, for you know ostriches can pull carts and do a lot of useful things. Bimbo can't forgive the chick for damaging his nose. It may look just like a pant's button to you but Bimbo was very proud of it.

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SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALL-ion, No. 23559, seven years, black, enrolled 1926, first class A certificate. W. L. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 10-3

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SELLING—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALL-ion, cheap for cash. Alex. Macgregor, Saulteaux, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—GRADE PERCHERON HORSES, halter broke, by car load, mares and geldings, 1,200 to 1,450. George Couler, Plapout, Sask. 6-8

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED GREY Percheron stallion, seven years old, weight 1,850. E. Street, Amisk, Alta. 7-4

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BEDFORD, 23535, for sale or hire. John Pollock, Fillmore, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, four years old, broke to work. A. Atkins, Keltern, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS, from two to five years. Will make ton horses. B. McTearnt, Kindersley, Sask. 9-3

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISE-ing five years big, active horse. Sell cheap. McCunn, Tugan's, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED CLYDES-dale stallion. W. R. McQuarrie, Kelvington, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—SHETLAND PONIES, GUARANTEED perfectly quiet. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, weight 2,000. Thos. Bazley, Edgerton, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALL-ion, class A. W. O. McConchie, Edwina, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS and mares. Sam Brand, La Moure, North Dakota. 9-3

SELLING TEAM BIG MARE MULES, 5 AND 6 years. W. Pussey, Clarkleigh, Man. 9-3

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE, James E. Booth, Sintaluta, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—BROKE FARM HORSES, W. Franklin, South Ferryby, Alta. 3-8

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

WANTED—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, fit for service, not over two years old. Isaac Johnson, Box 46, Inawak, Sask. 9-3

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, EIGHT MONTHS OLD, \$35, pedigree. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-3

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, rising three years, \$75. J. M. Gerolamy, Roanville, Sask. 9-2

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE YEARLING BULL, good type, color. George Gugenmos, Vera, Sask. 9-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, British sire, age three years, well marked. Price \$125. J. Whetter, Dand, Man. 9-3

LIVESTOCK

Holsteins

FOR SALE—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, SEVEN to 16 months, from R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. Will exchange for Yorkshires or good machinery. Priced to clear before spring. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 10-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old, U. of S. bred, from heavy milking strain. For particulars, apply Boyes and Sons, Kelvington, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old. Dan's record, 17,111 pounds milk; twice a day milking average test, 3.50. Thos. Christensen, Holden, Alta. 10-3

HOLSTEIN CALVES, FROM CHOICE STOCK, both sex, \$20 to \$30. Write Mrs. Fagan, Russell, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS, FROM 10 TO 18 months. Price \$50 to \$65. Wills Thickett, Russell, Man. 8-4

Red Polls

SELL OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED RED-Polled bull, three years, R.O.P. ancestry. C. M. Howe, Enchant, Alta. 10-3

RED-POLL BULL, EIGHT MONTHS OLD, Nick Reitter, Kildive, Sask. 10-2

Shorthorns

FOR SALE—FIVE SCOTCH SHORTHORN bulls, 12 to 20 months, Gainford Marquis breeding. Accredited herd. J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man. 9-5



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FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST YOUNG Shorthorns that I ever raised. Young bulls and heifers cheap. George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, three years, \$110. M. Sonmor, Swanson, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, two years two months old. Daniel Mills, Ponteix, Sask. 10-2

SWINE

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, FARROW-ing April, May, \$45, papers supplied. Early Ohio potatoes, grown from registered seed. \$2.25. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE sows, bred. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 9-5

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BRED GILTS, bacon type. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6

Hampshires

WANTED—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS, safe in pig. Robert Gouff, Zealandia, Sask. 10-5

SHEEP

SELLING—12 BRED, CHOICE, REGISTERED Suffolk ewes, \$35 each. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 8-3

LIVESTOCK

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PERSIAN LAMB FUR
EWES IN LAMB, \$25 EACH
CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED
Calgary, Alta.

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FOR SALE—THREE PAIRS MILK GOATS, Box 349, North Battleford, Sask. 9-3

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, NINE MONTHS, grey and stag cross. Also killer, four years. H. Hess, Forget, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, RUSSIAN AND greyhounds. Parents are lone killers and are extra fast. Box 43, Benson, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—FOUR COYOTE HOUNDS, EIGHT months, parents large, fast, sure killers, pair, \$25. Clarence Towne, Halbert, Sask. 9-2

POULTRY

Various

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels and S. C. R. 1 Red cockerels, \$2.50. Black Orpington cockerels, \$4.00, pullets, \$3.00. Russian Mahogany Orloffs, one cock, four hens, \$15. Above birds all very choice fowls, from prize-winning stock. C. W. Atchison, Cayley, Alta. 7-5

AI QUALITY ROCK, WYANDOTTE, LEGHORN, Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigreed males, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100, 10% deposit with order. Catalogue free. L. R. Gault and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 9-1

GREENSHIELD-POORMAN WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, vigorous, beautiful, \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, extra fine birds, \$8.00. Mrs. Amos Scott, Laura, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Pure-bred Black Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. A. Dignan Marquis, Sask. 10-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, prize winners, big beauties, \$3.00 each. Also two Mahogany Orloff cockerels, first and second prizes, \$3.00 each. W. Rendell, Loyalminster, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, large strain, \$2.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00, from record stock. Mrs. L. Wilson, Creelton, Sask. 10-2

SPECIALLY GOOD BRONZE GOBBLE AT \$7.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, White Wyandotte cockerels at \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. Peter McIntyre, Carman, Man. 10-2

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$5.00. Shortface bunnies, \$1.00 pair. Reuben Wood, Verwood, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Also Pearl Guinea, \$2.00 per pair. Allan Findlay, Rosebank, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25; BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Arthur Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 10-3

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00; pure White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB AN-gon cockerels and Mahogany Orloffs, \$2.00. Mrs. Haley Nelson, Chilton, Alta. 10-2

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME COCKERELS, prize stock, \$2.50. John McQueen, Macdonald, Man. 10-2

BARRED ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 setting, from bred-to-lay stock. J. B. Shimek, Itasca, N. D. 10-2

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA AND BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. A. J. Fitch, Strathairn, Man. 9-6

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. R. Gault and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 10-2

EXTRA LARGE BLACK LANGSHAN COCK-erels, \$3.00. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask. 10-2

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM pen selected heavy layers, headed by first prize cockerel, Winnipeg Poultry Show, \$5.00, two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mrs. Allan Mahoney, Whitewood, Sask. 6-5

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WINDSOR'S QUALITY CANADIAN CHICKS live and grow. Bred from heavy-laying Manitoba flocks, culled and Government inspected. All leading varieties. Prices right. Catalogue free. Windsor's Hatchery, Myrtle Street, Winnipeg. 8-5

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326-EGG STRAIN, PURITAN, LARGE WHITE Leghorns. 339-strain Sheppard's famous Mottled Anconas. Both strains pure breeds, bred-to-lay winter layers. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00, pullets \$2.50. Booking hatching eggs, \$2.75 setting, \$6.50 per 100. H. B. Toews, Hordean, Man. 9-5

EDEN GROVE FARM S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, cocks, hens, pullets, \$3.00, \$5.00. Write for further information on this wonderful winter egg-laying strain before buying elsewhere. John T. Tinsbury, Unity, Sask. 9-5

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Carefully culled for heavy egg production. Write for prices. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 3-11

FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Booking hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Thomas Galt, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 6-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Cockerels half price now. J. J. Fack, Winkler, Man. 7-9

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BLUE FOXES—BEWARE OF INBRED, DE-generated nine-pound foxes. We have only U. S. Government Alaska strain, guaranteed 22 pounds, matured, excellent fur, prolific. Our free literature gives you money. Vancouver Fox and Fur Farm, 911 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. 10-6

SCOTCH SHEEP DOGS, PUPPIES, \$10; READY to work, \$20. Cattle dogs, heifers, working, \$10. E. E. Baynton, Sogathun, P. O., Maple Creek, Sask. 10-2

WOLFHOUNDS—FOUR GUARANTEED catchers and killers, \$50. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—FOUR-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN-STAG, 32 inches high, lone killer, \$35. Charles Dunn, Lanigan, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—CANARIES, SINGERS, \$5.00; FE-males, \$2.00. Mrs. Ralph Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 8-3

POULTRY

FERRIS S. C. W. LEHORNS, 300 STRAIN, egg-bred 26 years, egg content winners. Cockerels from imported eggs, \$5.00; from our Ferris pen, \$1.50, \$2.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each; three, \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Wawota, Sask. 6-6

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEHORNS COCK- erels, Tom Barron's strain, heavy layers, \$2.50. Fred Langman, Goodwater, Sask. 8-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORNS COCKERELS, \$2.00, three, \$5.00. Lyman Robinson, Mariapolis, Man. 9-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens, \$1.75 each. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BROWN LEHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. V. Lundstedt, Clair, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Lee Smith, Kennedy, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB WHITE LEHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00, two, \$5.00. James Currie, Viking, Alta. 9-3

ROSE COMB WHITE LEHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Wm. McLean, Markinch, Sask. 10-2

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, prize winners, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. N. Turner, Deltale, Sask. 8-4

PURE S. C. B. MINORCA COCKERELS, CUP and prize-winning strain, \$3.00 each, \$4.50 pair, vigorous birds. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 7-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, big strong birds, \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 4-7

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00. Harry Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 10-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; choice pullets, \$2.00; good size and color, from Government inspected flock. Mrs. George Lawson, Toftdale, Alta. 7-4

SELLING—CHOICE, BRED-TO-LAY BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00 each. Orders booked for eggs. \$1.50 for 15. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 9-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM high egg-producing stock, good size and color, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00 each. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Alex. Campbell, Hengough, Sask. 10-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Government inspected, quality guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Donald Fish, Ogema, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, \$2.00 each. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. E. Vivian, Whistart, Sask. 7-5

GOOD PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Bonnie Brand bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 6-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00 straight. John A. Lee, Toftdale, Alta. 8-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.00, two, \$7.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, beautiful, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ernest Coulter, Cabri, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$2.00, 15. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 7-4

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MOVED Will sell from Fairfax, Manitoba, Buckeye incubators and brooders, used three hatches; guaranteed in good condition; incubator, 400 capacity, \$75; 350, \$45; 2 coal stoves, 1,200 capacity, \$18 each; 1,000, \$15—J. FITZPATRICK, 621 5th Ave., NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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FOR SALE—ONE 240-EGG INCUBATOR AND brooder. Used one season. D. L. McKinnon, Mitchellton, Sask.

FOR SALE—240-EGG BLUEBIRD INCUBATOR, good as new, \$15. W. R. Findlay, Shoal Lake, Man.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS TO my pen. Provincial Egg-laying Contest, which laid 438 eggs to February 20, also highest individual pullet in contest, fine, vigorous birds, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets and hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00, special pen. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 10-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Landfne, Alta. 10-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels (dark), well marked. Get of exhibition stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, very fine, vigorous birds, heavy winter-laying strain, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Eggs, same strain when ready, \$5.00 setting. F. Randall, Haynes, Alta. 9-3

UNIVERSITY STRAIN, BRED-TO-LAY BAR- red Rock cockerels, from the best obtainable, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Shipped on approval. (Miss) M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, heavy-laying winter strain, vigorous birds, \$2.50, \$4.00. G. Prineau, Box 103, Tuxford, Sask. 10-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs; Barred Rocks; government approved flocks. Catalogue. Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg. 10-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RECORD OF PER- formance winners, \$3.00 15; Manitoba approved flock, \$5.00 100; \$2.00 15. Enquiries invited. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 10-7

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM exhibition and good layers, 20 years' improved breeding, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BEST LAYING strain, flock culled by University expert three seasons, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PEDI- gree rooster, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00, three for \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Gordon, Richard, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scalf, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 9-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.50 each. F. J. Harris, Neburg, Sask. 9-5

POULTRY

SELLING—APPROVED STOCK BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50 each. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each, three for \$7.00. James Leitch, Box 95, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. William Brown, Mayfield, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, from R.O.P. hens, records to 225 eggs, \$5.00. W. F. Bell, Box 51, Regina, Sask. 10-3

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, PARK'S bred-to-lay strain, 100 eggs, \$8.50. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 10-2

VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, from pedigree sires, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. R. H. Scott, Wolseley, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from pedigree sire, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. Tice, Trux, Sask. 10-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—AP- proved flock sires always used, \$3.00 each. C. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 10-2

BARRED ROCKS, DIRECT ONTARIO AGRI- cultural strain. Mating list free. H. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$3.00. Martinovsky Bros., Gerald, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—IMPORTED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, Park's strain, \$3.00, \$5.00. F. Tanner, R.R. 1, Winnipeg. 10-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. N. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 10-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$2.00 each, hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting 15. Jas. J. Muz, Empress, Alta. 8-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE, NICELY barred, \$2.00 each. John McNeil, Watrous, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from selected heavy-laying strains, \$3.50 each, two \$6.00. D. Campbell, Boissevain, Man. 8-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50; pullets, hens, \$1.00. Mrs. Robert McLaren, Drake, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY BAR- red Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 6-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK cockerels, good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta. 9-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG, HUSKY birds, University's heaviest-laying strains, \$2.50; three, \$7.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—PURE, DARK BARRED ROCK cockerels, extra heavy-laying strains, \$3.50 each. J. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.50 EACH, W. W. Ranson, Minnedosa, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-3

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED GUILD STRAIN ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs, from one of the heaviest egg-laying strains in Canada. Hens commenced laying at 6½ months. Mated to nine to ten-pound dark colored, well marked cockerels, healthy free range flock, free from smut, 15 eggs, \$2.50. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, WINNERS again. At Saskatoon Poultry Show, 1926, won 12 prizes, including first, second, third and fourth in laying class. Cockerels, \$5.00 to \$10; pullets, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tressler, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, University winter-laying strain, pen, one, \$3.50 each; pen two, \$3.00. Mrs. James Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 9-2

R. C. REDS, APRIL HATCHED, FROM PRIZE stock, weights 7-10 pounds, satisfaction guaranteed; \$3.00 each, or four for \$10. Arthur Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 10-2

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. Merrill Shillington, Box 113, Deltale, Sask. 6-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.25 each, two for \$4.00. Cecil Bryant, Carlyle, Sask. 9-2

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs in season. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask. 9-6

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—ROSE OR SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, extra large, \$2.00. Ward LaBar, Craik, Sask. 10-2

POULTRY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 8-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. G. Hampton, Cymrie, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, laying strain, \$2.50 each. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Wurta, Duff, Sask. 10-2

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH, LAYING strain. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 10-2

PEDIGREE SINGLE COMB REDS, H. C. Reed, Webb, Sask. 6-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, from prize-winning tom at Brandon, 1925. Young toms from 22-25 pounds, \$10; hens, 12-15 pounds, \$6.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 9-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, FROM 40- pound sires, \$6.00, \$7.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 10-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, large, vigorous fellows, ganders, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 10-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, 24-POUNDS, show birds, \$6.00. J. R. Harrower, Watrous, Sask. 10-2

HAVE A FEW WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms for sale, beautiful large birds. Price \$5.00. Mrs. Robt. Murray, Yellow Grass, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00, ganders, \$4.00. T. L. Merriman, Springdale, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, from 40-pound stock, weight 18 to 21 pounds. Price \$6.00. C. Ashcraft, Luseland, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, HEAVY- laying, prize-winning stock. Geese, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. Doris Bryant, Stoughton, Sask. 10-2

TWO MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-25 pounds, July hatch, \$6.00, \$8.00. Clarence Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 10-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, HEALTHY, VIGOR- ous birds, toms, \$6.00; pullets, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Waldron, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 7-5

FEILBERG FAMOUS WHITE HOLLAND TUR- key gobblers, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. D. N. Feilberg, Nokomis, Sask. 9-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$6.00. John Weller, Dayland, Alta. 7-4

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; GAN- ders, \$5.00; pure-bred stock. John Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 7-5

EMBDEN GANDERS, PURE, BEAUTIES, 21½ to 23½ pounds, \$8.00; geese, 19 to 20 pounds, \$6.00. R. W. Dowse, R.R. Box 312, Winnipeg. 8-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 22 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Fiprell, Borden, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Edward McKay, Kessler, Alta. 10-2

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dams records 200 to 267. Sires New York State Fair winners. Price \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. Geo. Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 6-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, VIGOR- ous, healthy, hatched from eggs best B. C. R.O.P. egg-laying flock. Sisters laid here heavy all fall and winter, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each; pullets, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Martin strain hens mated to cockerels hatched from eggs direct from Martin's high-record pens, extra choice, \$5.00; balance \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, heavy winter layers. Used Martin's high-record males last year. This year B.C. pedigree males, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 9-6

LARGE R. C. W. WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, heavy winter layers, \$2.00 each. Norman Leigh, Napinka, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE ROSE Comb cockerels, from winter layers, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Jas. Theaker, Provost, Alta. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wm. Floding, Midale, Sask. 10-3

POULTRY

SELLING—R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, large, healthy birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Setting eggs, \$1.50 per setting 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. John Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM special selected pen, sire from Feteval's room, laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Jack Douglas, Laura, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Government inspected flock, heavy, laying strains, \$2.50 each; some specials, \$4.00. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 10-2

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from R.O.P. stock, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, Martin strain. S. Chanin, Petersfield, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, registered sire, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Glenwood Stock Farm, Mildred, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Daw, Semans, Sask. 8-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. J. A. Stevens, Mortlach, Sask. 8-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, April hatch, \$2.50. Garrow Langman, Goodwater, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, university laying strain, good birds, \$2.50 each. A. C. Knapp, Junla, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Also eggs, \$2.00 per setting. C. M. Gossard, Shackleton, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, April hatch, \$2.50 each. John Clark, R.R. No. 1, Brandon, Man. 10-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's strain, \$1.50. Mrs. J. Donald, Lawson, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00; hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Joseph Kemp, Assiniboia, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's strain, April hatch, \$2.50. Jno. D. McLaren, Venn, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. A. N. Finnstad, Broderick, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, egg-laying strain, \$5.00 each. Fred Aylward, Rosetown, Sask. 8-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$3.00. Clyde Stauffer, Alons, Sask. 8-3

SEEDS

Registered Seeds

"The World's Best Wheat"
SASKATCHEWAN
REGISTERED MARQUIS

has won the World's Sweepstakes 11 times in 15 years. Every lot a selected lot—All Seeds—No Weeds.

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GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

CLEAN—BRIGHT—PLUMP
REGISTERED OATS

Produce a Profitable Crop
BANNER—VICTORY—GOLD RAIN
Special quotations on car lots No. 1 Improved Stock.

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REGINA, SASK.

CLEAN—PLUMP—BRIGHT—PURE
REGISTERED SASKATCHE-
WAN MARQUIS WHEAT

READY TO SOW
\$2.55 per Bushel
Second generation, in two-bushel sacks; sacks 20c each. Write

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GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

CERTIFICATE No. 55-1579 ALSO \$5.1581
Buy only Government-Tested Seed. 100 lb. pounds White Blossom Sweet Clover. Hulled and scarified. No primary weed seeds. Have in the past sold to Seed Houses, will now give you the benefit of wholesale prices. 8 cents per pound. Special price in car lots. White clover seeds 50 cents each. Sack will hold 150 pounds—H. J. Mattick, Griswold, Man.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED— Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will grow well on any soil that will grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on hardy Alberta grown government inspected and guaranteed Grimm alfalfa that can now be secured direct from the growers at the lowest prices ever offered. Registered grade 1 sealed sacks wholesale in 1,000 pound lots at \$1 and retail 40c. per pound. Other grades at proportionately lower prices. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Brooks, Alta.

SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS, BANNER 99 Victory, government tested and inspected registered second generation, \$1.16 per bushel; registered third generation, 96c. per bushel; registered fourth generation, 86c. per bushel. Reductions on car seed, 60c. per bushel. Reductions on car seed, 50c. per bushel. Write for Seed Oat Growers' Association Limited, Solsgirth, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION our own strain, recognized as being the best seed and also early maturing. Quality field tested every line. Give us a trial and we will convince you. Kjellander Seed Co., Wilcox, Sask.

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION Number one seed in oats, barley, flax and wheat. Get our price on a bushel or car load. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, MAN- toba grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 45c. per pound \$50 per 100 pounds. Arthur S. Forster, Petersfield, Man.

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GEN- eration, registered, heavily cleaned, f.o.b. Laura, 80c. per bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, 80c. Thos. C. Bennett.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT AND HO- chon barley, both second generation; also registered Prussian Blue peas. W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Precept Without Example

Old Snookums sometimes disobeys and acts rebellious part, she has a little roguish streak within her precious heart; she now and then gets brusque and bold and does not do as she is told! Now Snookums has four little pups of tender age and rare, that she attempts to discipline with most exacting care, she would not have them disobey a thing herself or I might say. In her dog language hour by hour she tells them what is what, she tells them what is right to do and what she feels is not, she wants them to grow up. I'd say, good model dogs in every way! "When you are told to bring the cows," she says (she does, I know), "it's up to you to act at once, it's up to you to go; you must not loiter in the sun and wish that wretched job were done! When you are told to mind the sheep, then, minus 'whens' and 'whys,' get on the job without delay with both your ears and eyes, don't linger in your kennel bed and wish those sheep were sold or dead! When you are told to stay at home and not to tag a team, when you are told to watch the milk or guard a can of cream, your duty then is very plain, don't give your boss or mother pain!" Yes, Snookums does her very best to train her little pups, to do their duty as it comes with all its downs and ups—but, there is this peculiar phase: old Snookums sometimes disobeys!

SEEDS

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED No. 1 MAR-
quis, from clean land, registered seed and clean
seedling, \$1.75 bushel. J. A. Spens, Rosthern,
Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SECOND GENERA-
tion Marquis wheat, sanded and sealed in two-
bushel bags, price \$2.50 per bushel. Robt. Peacey,
Minnedosa, Man. 10-4

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS,
government inspected, and sealed in two-bushel
bags, \$2.75 per bushel, sacks free. Wm. Whitehead,
Kelowna, Man. 10-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD
generation, government inspected, \$2.00 bushel.
W. J. Reynolds, Heath, Alta. 6-5

Various

SEED GRAIN

	Per bus.
Government-inspected Seed Oats	\$.70
Government-inspected Seed Barley	.80
Government-inspected Durum Wheat	2.60
Government-inspected Seed Flax	3.00
Government-inspected Marquis Wheat	2.00

The above prices include new sacks, basis
elevator St. Boniface.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHINESE BARLEY, OTTAWA 60, SIX-ROWED,
high yielder, strong straw, early, pure variety,
grade 1, germination 96, certificate 55-3037,
Brandon 1924 report says: "Chinese has been
included in the variety test for three years and has
given an average yield of approximately nine
bushels more per acre than Manchurian, the
standard sort for Manitoba." \$1.00 per bushel,
sacked. Limited quantity beardless barley, \$1.25
per bushel. Crown flax, grown from registered
seed, \$2.50 per bushel. Kemnay C.P. or Brandon
C.N. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF BANNER
seed oats, government test 92%, yielded over 100
bushels per acre. Also a few cars of Red Bobs
wheat, yielded 50 bushels per acre. Both free
from wild oats and noxious weed seeds. Oats, 40c.
per bushel wheat, \$1.40 per bushel; f.o.b. Innisfail.
John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 7-5

McKENZIE SEED READY TO SHIP FROM
Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton,
Calgary. Consult our catalog before buying—you
can rely on McKenzie quality and no better values
are offered from any source. Play safe and buy
McKenzie seed. 88-page catalog free. A. E.
McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saska-
toon, Edmonton, Calgary. 10-2

FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, 55c. BUSHEL,
passed field inspection, government germination
test 97. Spring rye, \$1.20 bushel. Bags, samples
free. One International two-horse 17 x 22 hay
press, \$85. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta. 10-4

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE
store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds.
Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices.
Investigate Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co.,
Winnipeg. 52-14

WE HAVE AS USUAL, MARQUIS WHEAT,
Banner oats for seed, pure and heavy yielders,
germination 99%, 96%. Price \$1.60, 60c. Why
pay more. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT,
cleaned, bagged, \$1.25 bushel. A. Pogue, Bagot,
Man. 10-3

VICTORY OATS, CLEANED, 40 CENTS PER
bushel. Irish Cobblers, took first prize at Pro-
vincial Seed Fair. Andrew Wik, Stettler, Alta. 10-4

BUCKWHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.25 BUSHEL,
bagged. T. Long, Minnola, Man. 10-4

SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.15
per bushel. Alex. A. McKee, Elva, Man. 10-2

Barley

SELLING—60-DAY BEARDLESS BARLEY,
beats wild oats every time, government tested,
\$1.00 bushel; ten bushels or over, 90c. bushel;
sacks, 20c. Wm. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 8-4

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, No. 1 CERTIFICATE,
germination 98%, beautiful seed, 75 cents per
bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

SELLING—SIX-ROW MANCHURIAN SEED
barley, 60c. bushel. Jas. Carey, Winnipeg Hotel,
Winnipeg. Phone 13-4 Dugald. 9-2

Corn

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING, GEHU,
Yellow Flint, grown in Saskatchewan for years,
high germination test, \$6.00 per bushel, bagged,
f.o.b. Lancer. Joseph Mayer, Lancer, Sask. 8-4

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS. P. O.
Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Flax

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, GROWN ON
breaking, free from noxious weeds, variety highly
recommended and seed direct from Agricultural
College, high germination, big yielder, \$3.00
bushel, sacks included. F. A. Cleophas, Blenfaith,
Sask. 8-5

GIANT ARGENTINE FLAX SEED—BOLES
and seed half to three-quarters as large again as
Common or Premont flax, \$3.50 bushel. Sample
10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 10-4

SELLING—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED,
\$2.60 bushel. Lloyd Whitehead, Imperial, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, \$2.75 PER BUSHEL,
bagged, f.o.b. Tessier. Wm. Hanson, Tessier,
Sask. 6-6

GRASS SEED

LOOK THIS ONE OVER CAREFULLY
It means a large saving to you
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
CLOVER SEED

Cleaned twice and scarified. Nine cents per
pound, bags free, freight prepaid any place in
prairie provinces on orders received before March
20. Send cash with order.
T. E. BAILEY, KILLARNEY, MAN.

YELLOW BLOSSOM AND BRACK-
EN'S ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER
When buying seed why not get the best? It
pays wonderfully to put a dollar an acre extra
in seed to get \$5.00 per acre more feed next
year. BRACKEN'S ARCTIC will grow in a
gravel pit and is bred to stand up in cold dis-
tricts. YELLOW BLOSSOM—For smaller roots,
smaller stalks and heavy leafage which contain
the real feeding value. Sample 10c.—MONT-
GOMERY BROS., DELORAIN, MAN.

McKENZIE SWEET CLOVER, CAREFULLY
scarified, re-cleaned, government graded—the only
kind of seed you should plant. From Brandon or
Moose Jaw, \$9.50 cwt., from Saskatoon, \$10 cwt.;
from Edmonton or Calgary, \$10.50 cwt. Cotton
seed, 85-page catalog free. Play safe and buy McKenzie
seed, 30 years supplying seed to Western Canada.
A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon, Moose Jaw,
Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary.

SEEDS

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-
ment tested. My Brome seed took first at Pro-
vincial Seed Fair, 1925. I am offering seed from
same strain, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, 8c.
sacks extra. George Ross, Elgin, Man. 10-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,
scarified, re-cleaned, free of noxious weeds, this
clover graded No. 1 government test; 9c. sacked.
Prices quoted over 500 pounds. W. Pentland,
Holland, Man. 7-3

GUERNSEY SEED CENTRE, GUERNSEY,
Sask. White Blossom sweet clover, No. 1, 10c.;
No. 2, 9c.; Western Rye, 8c.; Arctic sweet clover,
14c.; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. All seed re-
cleaned, government tested. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
grown and carefully selected for seven years in
Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned and scarified, 10c.
pound, bags included, f.o.b. Sinitluta, Sask. W.
G. Hill and Sons, Sinitluta, Sask. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 10 CENTS
per pound; Arctic White Blossom sweet clover,
11 cents per pound; hulled, scarified and re-cleaned;
cotton bags included. D. McGillivray, Mac-
donald, Man. 8-4

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
clover seed, re-cleaned, government tested, not
weathered, threshed before fall rains, 7c. per
pound, sacks included. Sample on request. R. O.
Wilkie, Ninette, Man. 9-3

7,000 POUNDS ARCTIC WHITE SWEET
clover, scarified; 6,000 pounds Timothy; 1,000
pounds Brome; government graded, cleaned,
sacked; ten cents pound. Reduction on large
orders. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 9-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-
ied, 10c.; unscented, 8c., and sacked. Fine, pure
Wee McGregor potatoes, book your order now,
10% cash, \$1.75 bushel. R. Edmunds, Macklin,
Sask. 10-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags,
No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 7c. Brome grass, 9c.; Rye grass,
7c. per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa
Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 10-7

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, NO
noxious weeds, couch or ergot, re-cleaned and
sacked, \$7.50 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knox,
Tuxford, Sask. 10-3

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT
grade 1, very hardy, 25 cents pound, bagged.
Orders over \$20 freight prepaid. A. C. Muir,
Ceylon, Ontario.

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED 92%,
grade 2, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, sacks
free, 8c. pound, f.o.b. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man.
10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-
ment test 55-1947, free noxious weeds, germination
94%, scarified, sacked, \$8.50 cwt. A. E. Baker,
Meota, Sask. 10-5

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
seed, re-cleaned, scarified, second crop from Bracken
seed, 14 cents pound; 400 pounds, \$50. Walter L.
Dunavan, Crichton, Sask. 10-3

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, THOR-
oughly scarified and cleaned, government grade
No. 1, 10c., bags included. E. R. Coulthard,
Clearwater, Man. 10-5

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT
germination test 91%, hardy, does not winter kill,
75c. pound. Quantity prices on request. W.
McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 10-4

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,
government tested, cleaned, scarified, 10c. pound,
sacked; 500 or over, 9c. Nell Parker, Sanford,
Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT
graded No. 1, germination 96%, eight dollars per
cwt., f.o.b. Darmody or Parkbeg; bags 50c. extra.
Ned Olson, Parkbeg, Sask. 9-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, RE-
cleaned, 9c. pound; 1,000 pounds, 8c. Brome, 8c.;
1,000 pounds, 7c. Bagged. Percy G. Proctor,
Primrose, Sask. 9-3

DON'T BE SHORT OF FEED—GROW SWEET
clover, White Blossom, government tested, eight
cents pound, sacks free. N. A. Douglas, Dand,
Man. 8-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED MY SPECIALTY,
government grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds,
heavy seed, well cleaned, seven cents pound, sacks
free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

TIMOTHY, GENUINE OTTAWA "BOON"
strain, Dominion seed certificate 65-59, 15 cents
per pound, sacked. Major H. G. L. Strange,
Fenn, Alta. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 8c.
Lags free, government tested, scarified and well
cleaned. A very superior seed. Lyman Farms,
Hamilton, manager, Arnaud, Man. 6-5

CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned,
scarified, eight dollars per 100, in cotton bags.
Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man. 6-9

CLEAN, SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
clover, 8c. per pound; new cotton bags free with
orders over 100 pounds. J. P. Jensen, Bengough,
Sask. 6-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
cleaned and scarified, government tested, \$8.50
per 100, bags included. E. Berry, Elm Creek,
Man. 7-4

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED,
sacked, government grade No. 1, beautiful sample,
\$8.00 per 100 pounds. James Adamson, Gladstone,
Man. 7-4

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, SPECIALLY
raised, high germination, very hardy, price \$1.00
Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, Edmonton,
Alta. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,
scarified, cleaned, 8 1/2c. pound, 140-pound lots.
Bags furnished. Thos. Foulston, Box 57, Eyebrow,
Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET
clover, re-cleaned, hulled and scarified. Government
germination test 86%. 12 cents per pound, bags
included. Godfrey Jackson, Gladstone, Man. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-
ied, government certificate number one, 84%
germination, \$8.00, bagged. W. F. Somers,
Carman, Man. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-
ied, re-cleaned, sacked; also Brome; free of noxious
weeds; eight cents pound. J. Cline, Balduf, Man. 8-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
hulled, scarified, cleaned, sacked, No. 1, nine cents
per pound; No. 2, eight cents. A. Currie, Delisle,
Sask. 8-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
good stuff, seven cents per pound. Samples free.
D. McCuag, Medora, Man. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-
ied, eight cents pound, sacks extra. Robt. Blair,
Rocanville, Sask. 8-3

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GOVERN-
ment tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked; selling
at 10c. pound. J. F. Swanson, Sperling, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—MEADOW FESQUE, 15 CENTS;
Timothy, eight; government tested. J. Langrell,
Woodlands, Man. 10-4

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,
scarified, cleaned, 8c. per pound, bags 60c. extra.
Jno Thompson, Box 53, Penseance, Sask. 10-2

SEEDS

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, \$10 100 POUNDS,
scarified. Also nursery stock. Green Hill Nurseries,
Daleboro, Sask. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
Price, sample on request. Geo. Guggenmos, Vera,
Sask. 7-4

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED,
grade one, \$7.00 per 100. Neuman Kenyon,
R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 7-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
cleaned, scarified, \$8.00 per 100. E. Melbowl,
Griffin, Sask. 7-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND
bagged, seven cents. A. C. Loxterkamp, Fulda,
Sask. 6-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED AND
bagged, six cents pound. Percy Harris, Balduf,
Man. 6-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-
ment grade 1, scarified, nine cents pound, bags
included. Herbert Heints, Gull Lake, Sask. 5-8

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-
ied, re-cleaned, bagged, 10 cents. Lloyd Whitehead,
Imperial, Sask. 6-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$7.00
cwt. Send for sample. J. C. Rippington, Oakbank,
Man. 9-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, FINE SAMPLE, SEVEN
cents pound, bags extra. Free from noxious seeds.
U. H. Ayles, Vonda, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-
ment tested 93%, \$7.50 hundred. D. Rodgers,
Graysville, Man. 9-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,
scarified, sacked, 8c. pound. Anson McGorman,
Arden, Man. 9-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT
tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, \$10 cwt. W.
Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 9-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND
sacked, seven cents per pound. Wm. Lees, Kisbey,
Sask. 9-4

BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED,
seven cents per pound; subject to government test.
R. Perkins, Morris, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT TESTED
Timothy seed, 9c. pound. Rye grass seed, 7c. pound.
A. F. Kendall, Virden, Man. 9-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
cleaned, hulled, sacked, 8c. pound. J. Lester
Markham, Waldron, Sask. 9-3

CLEANED SPRING RYE, GOVERNMENT
tested, sacked, \$1.35 bushel. E. Hallstone, Ralston,
Sask. 9-2

GOVERNMENT TESTED SEEDS, EIGHT
cents—White sweet clover, scarified; weedless
Brome. Measner, Fairlight, Sask. 9-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT IN-
spected, cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound.
Pattison Bros., Donavon, Sask. 9-3

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM,
cleaned, scarified, government graded, 9c., cotton
sacks free. Fred Nelson, Bridgeford, Sask. 9-3

BROME AND RYE SEED MIXED, GOVERN-
ment tested, clean, plump, sacked, 6 1/4c. Jacob
Friesen, Morris, Man. 10-5

SELLING—PURE RED TOP CLOVER, 7c.
pound, bags extra. Samples free. E. Jakeman,
Roblin, Man. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
8c., bags free, government tested, well scarified
and cleaned. J. J. Brander, Nesbitt, Man. 10-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND
bagged, six cents. Banner oats, cleaned and
bagged, 50c. John B. Webster, Arcola, Sask. 10-3

RYE GRASS, No. 1, GOVERNMENT IN-
spected, germination 97%, \$8.00 hundred, sacks
included. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, WELL
cleaned No. 1 seed, eight cents a pound, bags free.
H. Hutchinson, Scott, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED AT 8c. POUND,
Jas. Jones, Carlyle, Sask. 10-3

RED TOP SEED, CLEANED, 35c. POUND.
W. O. Swenson, St. Agathe, Man. 10-3

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 8c. POUND.
Wm. Roth, Carman, Man. 10-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, BAGGED,
seven cents. James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 9-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,
7c. per pound. Jack Madge, Virden, Man. 6-5

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BANNER SEED OATS

Including some car loads eligible for registration
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WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS, IN CAR-
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50c. bushel, f.o.b. Isabella, Man. H. A. Cuffe, 9-2

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government grade No. 1 seed, 97% germination,
50 cents, either railway. Bert McLeod, Shoal
Lake, Man. 7-4

CAR LOAD VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF
breaking, from registered seed; sample on request;
45c. per bushel, f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask. Felix
Coppens. 10-2

SELLING—FEED OATS, 36c. PER BUSHEL
on track. Sample on request. J. H. Dickson,
Quill Lake, Sask. 10-2

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C. Walker, Quill Lake, Sask. 10-2

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ment tested, 60 cents per bushel. Clarke, Nut
Mountain, Sask. 10-2

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good sample, government grade applied for. Price
60 cents. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 9-3

SELLING—GOOD VICTORY SEED OATS, NO
noxious weeds, 50c. bushel. Frank Wondrasek,
Millwood, Man. 9-2

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, POMEROY,
Roblin, Man. 9-5

CAR GOOD FEED OATS, 35c. BUSHEL,
Sample free. A. H. Sarjeant, Hawlf, Alta. 9-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD OF FEED OATS.
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GARDEN PEAS, STRATAGEMS, ABOUT TEN
to pod, early, heavy yielders, 20c. pound. John
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SELLING—FAMOUS EARLY WHITE PEAS
at \$4.00 bushel. Carl Soderstrom, Armana, Alta. 9-3

SEEDS

SELLING—GARDEN PEAS, PRINCE OF
Wales, the sweetest and heaviest cropping second
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both hand-selected and government tested; three
pounds, \$1.00, postpaid up to 15 pounds; cheaper
by bushel. Also Staffordshire marrow, an excellent
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\$3.00 bushel. Melfort. Apply Jas. Pritchard,
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NEW PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, OUTYIELDED
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Sask. 7-4

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SPELT, PURE SEED OFF BREAKING, GER-
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Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 7-5

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has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgage. Get
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went as high as 40 bus., and Mindum 50 bus.
to the acre, weighing 65 pounds

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Various

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ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six Imperial gallons, about 46 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 1, Uxbridge, Ont. 10-4

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY—PURE AS the bees make it, in litho pails, 60 pounds to case, \$9.50, f.o.b., Belmont. Geo. Watkins, Belmont, Man. 8-4

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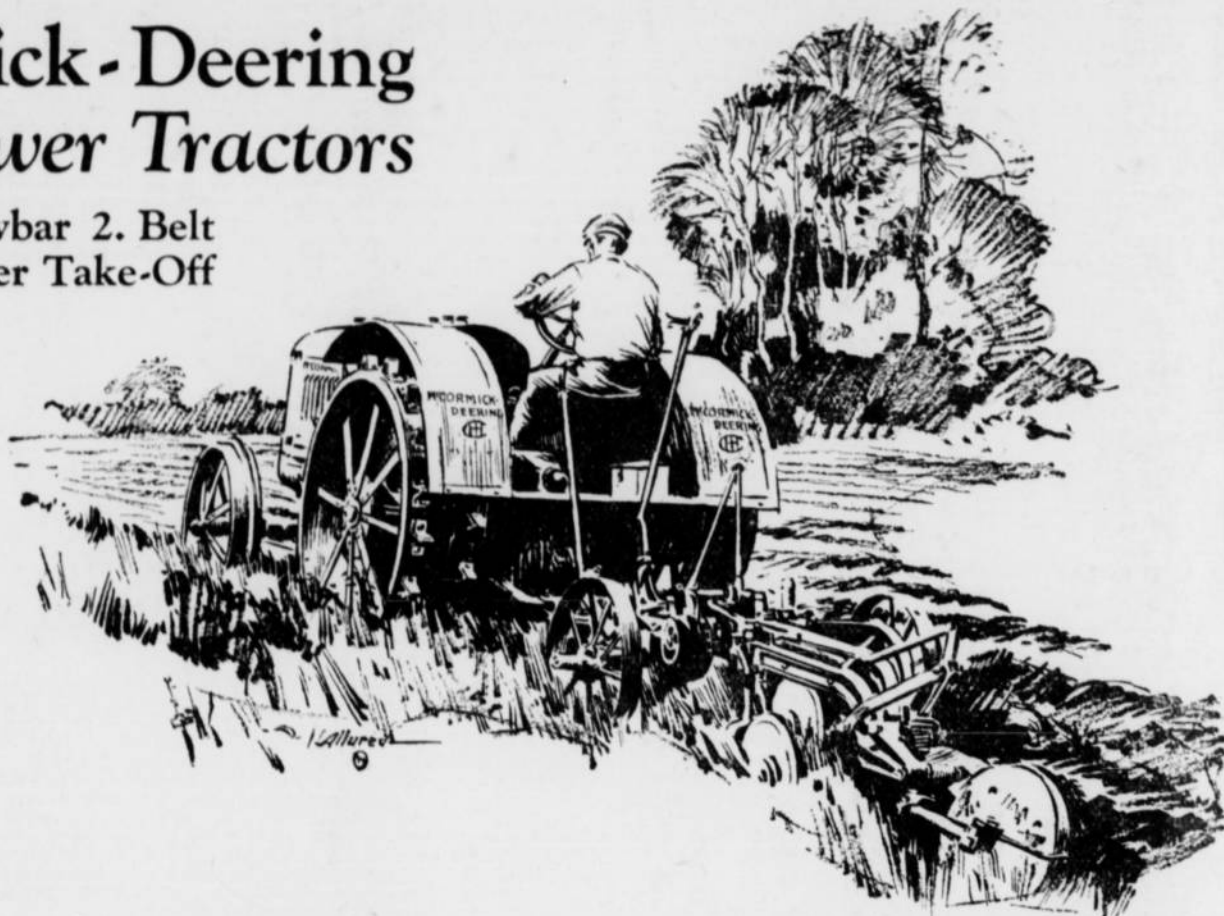
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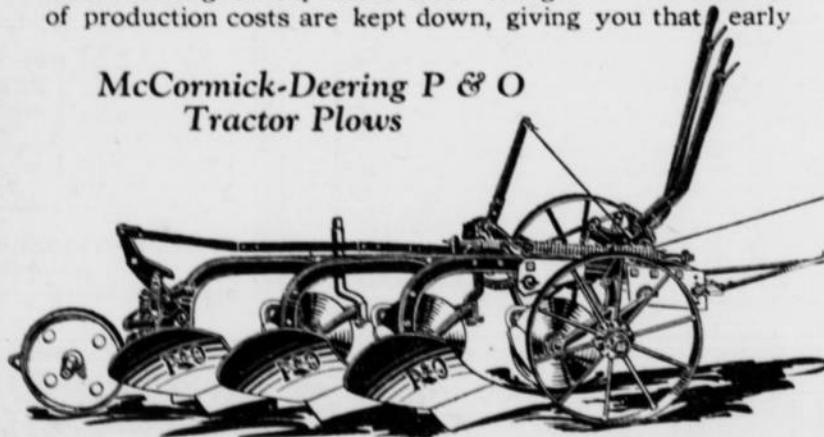
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